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MOTION PICTURE USE OF ANIMALS IS QUESTIONED

Elimination of Cruelty in
Production of Films
Desirable

REELS SHOULD TEACH HABITS OF KINDNESS

R. S. P. C. A. Advocates Em-
ployment to Stimulate Inter-
est in Natural History

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 25.—The inquiry conducted by The Christian Science Monitor into the use of animals in motion picture production in America has aroused widespread interest in humanitarian circles in Great Britain. The fact that such a distinguished committee should have been appointed to conduct the investigation and that Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine and his colleagues, Dr. Francis H. Rowley and Rufus Steele of New York, should have spent 10 weeks on their work is a proof of the great importance which the American public attaches to the elimination of cruelty or any suggestion of cruelty from the production of the motion pictures.

British films are now only 10 per cent of the total number produced in Great Britain and they are not generally of a sensational kind but are in the main limited to the production of well-known books or plays. They deal with sport such as fox hunting and coursing and shooting, but the British mind is so constituted that it does not think of sport in terms of cruelty. Superintendent Wakeford of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals says he would like to see all such moving pictures prohibited because they are so cruel that they convey to the audience animals in certain circumstances is justified.

Investigation of Complaints
When the society receives a letter complaining of a film, it sends an inspector to see it and if he thinks that the complaint is justified, the society takes it up and addresses a complaint to the film producers. Recently the society having received a protest about a moving picture in which a straw fire was shown lit under a horse to make him gallop, found the producer, an American, quite willing to cut out the scene. The proprietor at once gave orders that no further representation should be given until the offending reel had been cut out. In the case of another film in which a cat was represented as being passed through a mangle the society also got immediate redress. Another objectionable film depicted elephants fighting which had been taken in India, and again the society received protests and took action.

These cases show that the R. S. P. C. A. has a vigilant eye for any trace of cruelty in moving pictures. The society objects to any coercion being employed on animals to make them do tricks or stand in certain positions such as is effected by the wiring of animals or birds as well as to the use of drugs. It thinks that Governor Baxter performed a valuable service in promoting kindness to animals by calling attention to such films as the "Covered Wagon" in which it is admitted that cattle were lost in crossing a river for the purpose of providing entertainment for the public.

Regard for Animals Advocated
The society agrees that it would be an excellent thing if British producers could be persuaded to pass the resolution indorsed by the American Association of Picture Dealers making it obligatory on all producing firms to show the

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MIAMI PAN-AMERICAN PLANS
MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 8 (Special).—Plans for a Pan-American exposition in 1927 to be held in Miami are announced by J. S. Rainey, trade county agent and fair director.

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Boys Win Honors in Salesmanship



Four Y. M. C. A. Boys Were Awarded a Relay Automobile Trip From New York to Wisconsin For Having Made a Salesmanship Record in a Week, Taking Subscriptions for the "Y" Magazine.

CHICAGO RODEO PROTESTS GROW

George Arliss Sends Word
From London—Objectives
Are Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Five definite steps in progress toward objectives of the Anti-Rodeo League have been made here. They are announced as follows by Mrs. George S. Walter, secretary:

1.—Reorganization for a national campaign against rodeos will follow the Chicago exhibition that starts Aug. 15.

2.—A committee was named to attend the rodeo here and report any cruelty observed.

3.—Letters of protest were issued objecting to an announced plan of a Chicago newspaper to be host at the rodeo to 400 poor children.

4.—A campaign of publicity in the foreign press of Chicago, by publication of articles prepared by Mrs. Walter, was reported progressing.

5.—Arrangements were completed for weekly radio-casting from Chicago on kindness to animals and kindred messages.

Letters indorsing activities of the League in opposing the rodeo have been received from George Arliss, celebrated actor, now in London, from Mrs. Rosemonde Rae Wright, Los Angeles, Calif., policeman and deputy sheriff, and from others.

Mrs. Arliss wrote to one of the league leaders, Mrs. George S. Walter, in part:

"If you have not succeeded in preventing the exhibition, I advise you to prepare for an active campaign following the first performance. Even if you do not succeed in obtaining an injunction that will prevent subsequent performances, you will perhaps be able to discredit it for future exhibitions. I do not think it will ever be able to come back to London."

The communication from Mrs. Wright of Los Angeles follows:

"Out here in the west we have reason to know something of the horrible reality of the rodeo with all its attending brutal and demoralizing spectacles of cruelty. It hardly seems consistent that our co-called present civilization and Christianization should support either morally or financially a rodeo, or any other practices that cater to the appetite of mentalities far below the average."

Similar compensation is provided for convicts engaged in other departments of the flax industry including work of stacking the raw material, operating the retting tanks and taking care of the flax in the drying fields.

Flax is being received at the rate of from 100 to 150 tons daily, and every available inmate who can be extended travel privileges is engaged in the industry. According to A. M. Dalrymple, warden, there are nearly 175 men connected with some phase of the industry, all working under civilian guidance and without armed guards. Records in the prison office show that approximately 223 acres of flax in Marion, Yamhill and Polk counties were sown to flax this year, all of which is under contract with the prison flax plant.

Prices for the short cut flax range from \$25 a ton to \$38 a ton for the long-pulped straw, which yields the best fibre. Although the season this year has not been entirely favorable for the production of flax, the Willamette Valley will yield approximately 2500 tons of flax straw which

'Y' Boys Earn 1500-Mile Trip

Prove Themselves Stars in
Salesmanship Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The resourcefulness of the enterprising boys again is in evidence, this time through one of the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Four boys were chosen recently as "star" actors in a national salesmanship contest having to do with selling subscriptions to "Association Men," the national Y. M. C. A. magazine, and the record had to be established in one week. The prize was a relay automobile trip from New York City to the Y. M. C. A. summer school at Lake Geneva, Wis., a distance of about 1500 miles. The journey was made in 12 days on the western route leading through Tarrytown, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Ont., Detroit, Ann Arbor, Chicago and other cities and towns. Each boy was backed by a leading business man in his home town.

Edgar Fraser, 12 years old, of Lemoyne, Pa., youngest of the four youths scoring the highest results in the contest, was the national champion by reason of his having sold 102 subscriptions.

Bertram Beeson, aged 13, of Wilmington, Del., sold 88 subscriptions; William A. Robertson, 15, of Johnstown, Pa., sold 65, and Malcolm F. Hill, 16, of Wilmington, Del., 55.

At each of the cities visited en route to and from Lake Geneva, the quartet was entertained by Y. M. C. A. officials. At the conclusion of their entertainment in each community, the young motor tourists were speeded by a committee to the next stopping place, this relay method having been carried out over the hundreds of miles traversed on the journey.

Just before the boys left New York City, Walter T. Diack, general secretary of all New York City Y. M. C. A.s, handed to them a packet of official letters to be carried in the holiday handle of the torch of the New Jersey association, which they bore on the tour. Among the letters there was one from John R. Moton, international secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association, to Dr. F. H. Hurt, president of the Association College at Chicago.

PRISONERS SHARE IN PROFITS OF LARGE OREGON FLAX MILL

Convicts Work Without Armed Guards—Product Said to
Equal That of Canada, Ireland, Belgium

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence).—With 24 scutching machines in operation at the State Penitentiary, Oregon now claims the largest flax scutching mill in the world, the nearest competitor in the flax industry being in Ireland where there is a mill with 23 machines. A crew of more than 50 convicts are given employment, and as an inducement for good work and attention to business, the State pays these men 50 cents a day.

Similar compensation is provided for convicts engaged in other departments of the flax industry including work of stacking the raw material, operating the retting tanks and taking care of the flax in the drying fields.

Flax is being received at the rate of from 100 to 150 tons daily, and every available inmate who can be extended travel privileges is engaged in the industry. According to A. M. Dalrymple, warden, there are nearly 175 men connected with some phase of the industry, all working under civilian guidance and without armed guards. Records in the prison office show that approximately 223 acres of flax in Marion, Yamhill and Polk counties were sown to flax this year, all of which is under contract with the prison flax plant.

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TEACHERS SEEK FIVE-HOUR DAY

Minimum Salary of \$2000
a Year Asked by American Federation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Higher salaries for school teachers, with a minimum of \$2000 a year, establishment of the five-hour class day, a year's leave of absence with some compensation every seven years, pensions and participation in school government by teachers are some objectives in the 1925-1926 program of the American Federation of Teachers, it is announced here at national headquarters by F. H. Stecker, secretary.

Local organizations of the federation, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will aggressively open a campaign next month for adoption of 16 points of the national program, said Mr. Stecker in an interview.

"Perhaps the most vital of these objectives, considering the public welfare, are those providing for more and better school buildings and raising the status of the teacher to a better pay and improved conditions of employment," he continued. "An enormous shortage of competent teachers exists."

The sixteen points of the federation platform follow:

1. Restoration of normal five-hour day in school.
2. Establishment of a cultural wage for teachers, that will allow them to improve their training and social attainments, with annual automatic increments.
3. Academic Freedom Asked.

Establishment of single salary schedule for teachers having equal experience preparation and other qualifications. The federation has previously declared for a \$2000 minimum.

4. Sabbatical leave for teachers with adequate compensation to permit them to procure additional learning.

5. Trial and appeal boards, consisting of three representatives of the board of education, three teachers, and a seventh member to be appointed by the other six.

6. Application to American schools of the most modern methods developed in the field of experimental education.

7. Elective boards of education possessing financial independence, acting as separate taxing bodies and having teacher and labor representation.

8. Equal educational opportunity for all persons, without discrimination on account of race, religion or social status.

**CHURCHES APPROVE
PLAN OF ARBITRATION**

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 8 (P).—The fundamental bases of arbitration, disarmament, and security have been indorsed by the conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, in session here, as the only foundation for international peace.

In a resolution passed at yesterday's session, the alliance declared in effect that, while it was not the function of the alliance to pronounce on the right to use force, its efforts should be devoted to the furtherance of arbitration, security and disarmament, accepted by world opinion as the application of Christian ideals to international politics.

**BRITISH HOT WEATHER
AIDS ITALIAN TRADE**

LONDON, July 28 (P).—The recent prolonged spell of hot weather, most unusual for England, has been responsible for an unusual consumption of lemons. In four weeks \$2,500,000 of the fruit have been consumed in Great Britain.

That quantity represents the imports for June and is 15,000,000 more than the usual monthly consignments from Italy.

RIFFLING PEACE TERMS DEBATED AT INSTITUTE

Mr. Toynebee Says Issue Is
Whether France Is to Gain
at Spain's Expense

By a Staff Correspondent
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 8.—The Riffling Peace Institute, which is now in session at the issue of whether France, as well as the Riffling, is to gain at the expense of Spain in the Moroccan zone, declared Arnold J. Toynebee, London University professor and editor of the Mediterranean Area at the Institute of Politics.

Analyzing the peace terms proposed on one hand by Riffling spokesmen, and on the other by the French and Spanish governments jointly, Mr. Toynebee said that the reported terms may not be exact, but that it is important to note in what they agree and disagree.

Whereas the Riffling demand territorial access to the Atlantic coast between the Tangier zone and the French zone, the French and Spanish governments are disposed to exclude them from the Atlantic, he said, and to draw their western frontier to the Mediterranean sea, which would then lie entirely within the Tangier zone and French zone.

De Facto Sovereignty
Under either set of terms Abd-el-Krim would be left with de facto sovereignty. Abd-el-Krim appears to respect the "French position" in the remainder of Morocco, but the French are said to demand that his military forces be put under the control of French officers. Mr. Toynebee added:

"This is correct is perhaps the most serious feature in the reported French terms, since Abd-el-Krim is altogether unlikely to accept it, and since if it were put into effect it would have the practical result of substituting a French for the Spanish protectorate in a greater part of the Spanish zone."

"In any case it is evident that, whatever compromise between these two sets of peace terms may be reached, the Spanish zone will be practically eliminated except for one or two small holdings on the Mediterranean coast, while the political independence of the Rif will be substantially secured. The contentious question in respect to France as well as the Rif is to gain at Spain's expense."

Permanency of League
"Europe regards the League of Nations today in the same light that an American citizen regards the five or six police departments of his native city," Europe is not wholly enthusiastic about the idea of the League's elimination never once is considered.

This is the declaration of Dr. William E. Rappard, vice-regent of the University of Geneva, former Harvard professor and member of the League's Mandate Commission, who has been lecturing at the Institute. Interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Rappard gave a first hand description of the League's working and a frank account of its shortcomings and successes.

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that in the course of time, with 55 nations joined in an organization to substitute law and order for chaos in international relations, the United States will not eventually become a member."

Explaining that he speaks only as a private person and that his "only brief is to state the truth as I see it," he said:

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**Dry Act Enforcement Rests
With Voter, Says Chicagoan**

Manufacturer's Advice Is, "Elect Men of Character, Then Back Them Up"

The Christian Science Monitor today prints another group of letters from the Manufacturers Record of July 30. This publication three years ago polled the Nation's business and professional leaders to see where they stood on the prohibition law. The survey showed that they were overwhelmingly in favor of it. Recently the Manufacturers Record was challenged to make another survey—asked to get the views of these same leaders after a three-year lapse. The data show that these men have reaffirmed their faith in prohibition and in addition demand more rigid law enforcement. From time to time the Monitor will print groups of these letters.

R. B. Benjamin of Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"On the whole I am of the firm belief that our country is far better off than it would have been had we not had prohibition. Prohibition has not, in my judgment, produced criminals to any extent, but has simply shown up criminal tendencies already in the main, previously. People lacking in character have preferred to make money out of an illegal business rather than as law-abiding citizens. To cater to their tastes in the violation of law shows a lack of appreciation of and obedience to law."

With proper law enforcement this condition will change for the better. The big job is to elect to public offices men of character and nerve and back them up in their dealings. I am connected with an organization in this city which is trying to do that very thing, namely, the Better Government Association. We have endeavored to co-operate with and back up public officials who show an inclination to do their duty, to make public the improper acts of those officials who are not inclined to do their duty and to oppose them at the polls. We are making some progress and hope eventually to meet and change the lawless situation now existing in Chicago and Cook County."

It will never do to allow the lawless element to govern the country and to repeal the present prohibition laws would be acknowledging defeat. We must hold what we have and insist on law enforcement.

John H. Gray, department of economics, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., writes:

"There have been some appalling developments under the prohibition laws. There is, in my mind, no doubt that there is more drinking among college students than before the laws were passed. This, of course, is deplorable, but is simply one more evidence that the colleges are losing their leadership. On the other hand, after we have made full allowance for the above class and for certain groups of the idle rich and for a large class of foreign-born who resent the laws as an infringement on their natural laws, the fact remains that by and large we are bringing up a generation that for the most part does not know what drink is, are not tempted by it, have no desire for it and despise the lawbreakers."

Furthermore, the great mass of the working population is saving much more money than before the laws were passed, and are using it for social pleasure and understanding fully that these benefits are due to the prohibition laws.

Not prohibition with all its defects, has come to stay, in spite of all bootleggers and other law-breakers.

W. A. Evans, M. D., health department, The Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"My views have not changed. I see no reason to repeal the laws against traffic in whisky, morphine, cocaine, against stealing, fraud and murder, merely because these laws are being enforced with great difficulty."

We do not find people asking to have the laws for the control of automobiles repealed because they are violated."

English-Speaking Immigrants No Longer to Enter Ellis Island

Qualifications of Prospective Residents Decided at
Seven American Consulates in British Isles—
Test to Decide Plan's Continuance

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Changes of a far-reaching character, intended to make for greater comfort and convenience of English-speaking immigrants from the British Isles to the United States, will become effective at this port with the arrival here of the first immigrants who have passed the examinations instituted by American inspectors in Great Britain on Aug. 1.

These English-speaking immigrants who will have passed the examinations at any one of seven important British cities will not be required to pass through Ellis Island. This experience will be one they will not have to know. The only exception to this rule will be in cases where it is deemed necessary by inspectors on board ship in New York Harbor to send the incoming immigrant to Ellis Island for detention or expulsion.

In the case of British subjects, immigration authorities do not think this will happen often.

Three Months' Test
The new arrangement provides for inspection of prospective immigrants from Great Britain to the United States at London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Belfast and Glasgow. When the prospective immigrant is passed by American officials in any one of these inspection offices, the only further inspection which will be required of him will be that usual on board ship entering American ports.

When the immigrant has passed this ship-board examination, he is landed with other passengers and without delay directly on the pier in New York City. The scheme is being tried out for three months. Seven experienced immigration officials, two of whom are from Ellis Island, have gone to Great Britain to head the American inspection forces in the cities where offices have been opened.

Opinion in immigration quarters in New York City was divided regarding the ultimate working out of this scheme. Immigration authorities told a Monitor correspondent here that while it probably would work well in the case of English-speaking immigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, they had grave doubts regarding the success of the scheme if it were applied to non-English-speaking immigrants and especially to those from Russia, Poland, the Balkans and southern Europe.

Extension of Plan Debated
They declared that if those immigrants, speaking no English, were landed on the waterfront of this city and thrown at once on their own resources, the situation would result in what would tax the capabilities of every welfare organization in New York City and constitute a problem which would be very difficult for the police authorities to handle.

Advocates of the present drastic immigration laws among the officials of the immigration service declared they foresaw "grave danger" of the admission of what they called "undesirables" if this arrangement were adopted for immigrants from Great Britain was made world-wide in its application.

The consensus, however, was that the new arrangement should do much to eliminate complaint by British subjects against Ellis Island examinations at American ports of entry.

"While the new rules for inspection

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EASTERN STAR GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER TO MEET IN TORONTO

Eighteenth Triennial Assembly Will Be Attended Aug. 9 to 13 by Delegates From United States and Canada—Special Interest in Election of Lower Officers

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Delegates to the eighteenth triennial assembly of the Eastern Star, to be held here Aug. 9 to 13, inclusive, and members of the order from all parts of the United States and Canada, are gathering for the business of the governing organization of the Eastern Star throughout the world. Special tours have been arranged from all parts of North America, terminating here, to bring thousands of interested members to the assembly.

Mrs. Cora R. Franz of Jacksonville, Fla., Most Worthy Grand Matron, will preside at the business sessions, assisted by Dr. Will W. G. of St. Joseph, Mo., Most Worthy Grand Patron.

Election of officers on Friday, Aug. 14, for the ensuing three years, is one of the most important features of the gathering, and in accordance with custom, the "line officers" will undoubtedly be advanced one station. Mrs. Clara Heinrich, Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron, will probably become the Most Worthy Grand Matron and J. Ernest T. of Cleveland, O., Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron, will probably become the Most Worthy Grand Patron.

Special interest centers in the selection of a new Right Worthy Associate Grand Conductress and Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron, as those offices mark the start of the journey through the chairs of the Eastern Star.

The New Head
Mrs. Heinrich is well qualified by experience and training to govern the Eastern Star office in the world. She is a native of central Ohio but moved to New York, N. Y., in 1882, with her husband, Louis Heinrich. She is the mother of 10 children. A member of the First Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Heinrich became interested in the Eastern Star in 1902, when she was initiated in Dora Chapter, No. 2, Dayton, Ky. In December of that year, she was elected Conductress. Resigning the office, later, she returned to active fraternal work in 1906 when she was elected Right Worthy Matron of that chapter.

From then until today, her progress has been steady. She was appointed Grand Ward of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky in 1907. Elected Associate Grand Conductress in 1908, she continued up the line to Right Worthy Grand Matron of Kentucky, in 1911. Appointed Right Worthy Grand Ward of the General Grand Chapter in 1913, she was elected Right Worthy Grand Matron of the Eastern Star in 1916 and moved up one station at each succeeding triennial assembly.

Mrs. Heinrich organized Iris Literary Club at Newport, Ky., in 1907 and was its first president, holding that office for three years. She was the first woman in Newport to join the Women's League, during the World War. She is also a member of the Fourth Intermediate School-mates Association of Newport.

A testimony of the popularity of Mrs. Heinrich in Kentucky is the arranging of Kentucky's Clara Heinrich Special train by the Big Four, Michigan Central and Canadian Pacific Railways, from Cincinnati, O., to Toronto, with through sleepers from Louisville, Ky., to be coupled on the line at Cincinnati.

The Present Officers

The present officers of the General Grand Chapter are: Mrs. Cora R. Franz of Jacksonville, Fla., Most Worthy Grand Matron; Dr. Will W. G. of St. Joseph, Mo., Most Worthy Grand Patron; Mrs. Clara Heinrich of Newport, Ky., Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron; J. Ernest T. of Cleveland, O., Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes of Washington, D. C., Right Worthy Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alena Landon of Brightonwood, D. C., Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Emma Chadwick of Seattle, Wash., Right Worthy Grand Conductress; Mrs. Amalia Huehl of Chicago, Right Worthy Associate Grand Conductress; Philip A. Jergenson of West Medford, Mass., Right Worthy Grand Trustee; John Hamill of Britt, Ia., and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wheeler of Los Angeles, Right Worthy Grand Trustee; Mrs. Mabel Lee Eldridge of San Antonio, Tex., Right Worthy Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Anne Schneider of Plant City, Fla., Right Worthy Grand Marshal; George J. Kurenkabne of Chicago, Right Worthy Grand Organist; Mrs. Amy Carle of South Birmingham, Ala., Right Worthy Grand Adah; Mrs. Frances Hann of Milan, Tenn., Right Worthy Grand Ruth; Mrs. Clara E. Eldridge of Adrian, Mich., Right Worthy Grand Esther; Mrs. Flor E. Campbell of Washington, D. C., Right Worthy Grand Martha; Mrs. Sarah M. Townsend of Pine Bluff, Ark., Right Worthy Grand Electa; Mrs. Rosetta M. Levy of Lake Providence, La., Right Worthy Grand Warder; and William Duval of Branchville, Md., Right Worthy Grand Sentinel.

POTATO MENU SERVED AT POTATO FIELD DAY

EAST CORINTH, Vt., Aug. 8.—Vermont potato growers with a few representatives from other New England states were guests today at the annual potato field day held here under the auspices of the Dimock Orchard Seed Potato Corporation. Through inspections of the growing plants and informal talks, the visitors learned the growing and packing methods responsible for the market premium on these fancy Vermont potatoes.

The list of speakers included E. Bertrand Pike, president of the Dimock Orchard Seed Potato Corporation; Howard W. Selby, "Economics of Potato Marketing"; Frederick S. Snyder, "Distribution Problems," and H. H. B. Key, "Vermont potato inspector." A "potato" lunch menu comprised: potato salad, potato rolls, potato chips, potato sponge cake, potato chocolate cake, and Mrs. Coolidge's potato doughnuts.

Will Take Important Post



MRS. CLARA HEINRICH
Newport (Ky.) Woman Will Crown Her Achievements by Election as Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Children Getting Ready for Games

Big Dates in Playgrounds of Boston Are Aug. 18-20: Place, Franklin Field

August 18, 19 and 20 are big dates in the playground world of Boston. On the first two days there are to be matches in baseball, squash ball, bean bag and checkers; on the latter date, tennis. Boys and girls, all over the city, are training for the contests.

On Aug. 18 competing teams in the first group will assemble at Franklin Field for the semifinals. There will be senior and junior baseball, boys' and girls' squash ball, boys' and girls' beanbag and Boys' and Girls' checkers. Ages range up to just below 16 years. Finals will take place on Aug. 19.

The semifinals and finals of the tennis matches will be held on Aug. 20.

ONE-HOUR PARKING RULE IS ADOPTED

Police Admit Inability to Enforce 20-Minutes Law

Automobilists will be able to park their machines for one hour on Boston streets where the 20-minute regulation now prevails as soon as a new rule decided upon today by the Board of Street Commissioners goes into effect.

The change was decided upon only after a frank admission by the Police Department that they do not have a sufficiently large traffic squad to enforce the present regulation, which has been applicable for years.

This step is the first one allowing the downtown automobilist more time that has been given for years, for the tendency has been to draw the lines ever tighter around the automobilist.

The regulation recently passed by the board prohibiting parking on certain streets before 10 a. m. is held to be partially responsible for the new rule, inasmuch as it is expected to relieve the situation caused by a large number of "all-day parkers."

Arguments presented by George W. Milton, chairman of the traffic group of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are said to have been instrumental in convincing the street commissioners of the need for a change.

PEREIRA CABINET SUSTAINED

By Special Cable

LISBON, Aug. 8.—Dr. Domingos Pereira's Cabinet, which was well received by Parliament and was sustained by a margin of 35 votes on a Nationalist non-confidence motion, is regarded in political circles as having sufficient of the conditions of stability to survive the general elections in October. Its combination of conciliatory elements in the political and social spheres is considered its chief source of strength.

Maud A. White

Special Until Sept. 1st
Nestle Laniol Permanent Waving
75c Carl
Shampooing
Marcel and Wave Waving
Hairdressing and Manicuring
Open evenings by appointment
Little Bldg.—Beach 3210—BOSTON

FREE ASSEMBLY RIGHT INVOKED

Order of Patriotic Dames Asks Gubernatorial Proclamation

Protection of citizens in peaceable assemblies in every part of Massachusetts is demanded of Governor Fuller by Susan Evans Stevens, president of the Order of Patriotic Dames of the United States of America, in an open letter which was sent to the Governor late yesterday and which awaits his return to the State House next Monday.

I am instructed by the executive board of the state council of the Order of Patriotic Dames to direct your attention to the more or less frequent outbreaks against law and order, which have taken place in various parts of the Commonwealth in recent months—where peaceful and law-abiding citizens have gathered to hold open air meetings, conferences and entertainments.

The right of free speech and free assembly have always been recognized and guaranteed as an inalienable right and privilege of any and every citizen of Massachusetts from the foundation of our Government. Many of your illustrious predecessors in the Governor's chair in times past, have spoken with no uncertain voice in defense of this fundamental right, which lies at the base of our American and Massachusetts system of government.

I may refer to four or five Massachusetts Governors, who in the past half century have spoken in the most pronounced manner in defense of this great right of the sovereign citizen, viz. Gov. John A. Andrew, Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, Gov. John L. Bates, Gov. Eugene N. Pess and last but not least Gov. Calvin Coolidge, now President of the United States.

I would commend to your Excellency the reading of the statements made on similar occasions to the present by the Governors above mentioned.

This organization has voted to request His Excellency Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, to issue a statement or proclamation assuring and guaranteeing in this year, 1925, the inalienable right of every citizen of this Commonwealth to the right of free speech and free assembly, where due regard to law and order prevail.

VERMONT EXPECTS BIG APPLE CROP

McIntosh Red Leads in Quantity, Survey Shows

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—According to Prof. M. B. Cummings, professor of horticulture at the University of Vermont, this State will produce a bumper crop of apples this year. Professor Cummings has just returned from a trip around the State. He declares that apples are doing finely everywhere.

The large amount of rain has increased the size of the fruit. The McIntosh Red is the leading apple in Vermont from the standpoint of the number raised. Others grown in large numbers are Northern Spy, Fameuse and Rhode Island Greening.

Professor Cummings says the reason why more Vermont apples do not appear in the local markets instead of apples from the Pacific coast, which seem to monopolize the fruit stands in Vermont most of the year, is because the dealers have acquired the habit of buying the western apples through the jobbing houses. It is easier to buy them that way, when the grade is guaranteed. The dealers, however, are not sure of the apples when wanted. It is only within a short time that Vermont growers have been grading their fruit. Those that are graded, however, are commanding a fancy price because of their superior flavor.

New York State now takes nearly seven-eighths of the Vermont apple crop. Vermont, according to Professor Cummings, could dispose of a much larger crop, provided the apples were properly graded and packed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO OBSERVE DUAL ANNIVERSARY NEXT YEAR

Establishment of Independent Government Began in January, 1776—Many Towns Will Join in Week's Celebration

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8 (Special)—Next year will be marked by the bicentennial of the establishment of independent government in New Hampshire in January, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia on July 4 of the same year.

This State had been without any constitutionally constituted Government from the time the Tory Governor, John Wentworth, had dissolved the recalcitrant Assembly which declined to go his bidding, in June, 1774. This Government, in January, 1776, was the first regularly formed Government adopted by any State in the Union, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its establishment is to be celebrated as one of the important Revolutionary events. Formal celebration has been urged by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to arrange and carry out such celebration having been passed by the Legislature at the last session.

This commission consists of Gov. John G. Winant, Charles W. Tobey, president of the Senate; George A. Wood, Speaker of the House; Henry H. Metcalf, John E. Young, James P. Tuttle, Harry F. Lake, Clara D. Follows, and Mary E. Woodward. The committee met at Concord, June 6, and elected Governor Winant chairman, Henry H. Metcalf, secretary, and Harry F. Lake, treasurer. The celebration will be held in Concord during the first week in June. James A. Tufts of Exeter will deliver the principal address. Prof. J. H. Palfrey of the Phillips Exeter Academy for many years. It has been suggested that a legislative reunion, to include all former State officials and members of the legislature, be held in connection with the celebration, as was done 10 years ago.

While it has not been deemed advisable to hold the State celebration in Exeter, it is expected that the people of that town will hold a more or less elaborate observance either on Old Home Day, or at some other time in the year. Reference will be made at all the Old Home Day meetings throughout the State next year, in view of this anniversary, and that of the Declaration of Independence, many more towns than ever before will arrange for a fitting observance.

BRASS AND COPPER PRICES UP

The American Brass Company has advanced prices of brass and copper material one-quarter cent a pound.

Sanders SHOP FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND BABIES CLEARANCE SALE

Summer Dresses, Gingham, Velvets and Linens, formerly \$12.50... \$8.00
Infants' Wear at greatly reduced prices.
A Special Layette Offer—34 pieces, mostly hand made... \$14.95
Mail orders filled. Booklets on request.
159 Tremont St., Room 409, Boston

SCHROEDER VOCAL STUDIOS

Teaching resumes Sept. 7, 1925.
A few vacancies available for earnest students.
Pierce Bldg., Copley Square—Boston.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
PENN. Flower Shop
194 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 3210

Six Winsome Suits Priced to Make Friends for the Hickson Shop

at \$150

The Hickson Shop in Boylston Street is the source of the suits worn by the smartest women of Boston.

For the month of August we offer to make you at one hundred fifty dollars your choice of six modish models in imported material.

These suits all have the youthful line that has given Hicksonian tailory world fame.

The Shepard Stores

667-669 Boylston Street, Boston
NEW YORK BUFFALO PARIS BOSTON

DRUSES' SUCCESS STIRS FRANCE

Policy of General Sarraill in Syria Assailed by Opposition Press

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The troubles in Syria, where the Druses surprised a French column and are openly in revolt against the French, have been regarded until now, despite the reports in foreign journals, as unimportant. With the official admission of incidents an attempt is made to magnify them and to represent the situation in Syria as not dissimilar from that in Morocco some months ago.

Opposition newspapers, in a partisan spirit, take occasion to attack severely the policy of General Sarraill, who, after being retired from active service, was brought back by Edouard Herriot and sent to Syria in place of General Weygand. The opposition finds it impossible to keep politics out of even administrative matters, and assails the radicalism and anti-clericalism of General Sarraill as partly responsible for the Syrian unrest.

On the other hand, it is urged by the Government that insurrection is always incipient in this region of Syria and that nothing particularly grave has occurred. General Sarraill has sufficient forces, according to M. Etienne, nevertheless, a fuller report is coming by diplomatic valise, and in the meantime there is a certain reservation of judgment.

Undoubtedly these events, following those in Morocco, place France in a delicate position. If the revolt is successful French prestige will suffer in the Near East and further rebellion be encouraged.

It is pointed out that the Druses are not unlike the Rifians. They are independent in character and are neither Turks nor Arabs. They are not attached to Islam. They descend from the primitive populations of Syria, who existed before the Romans. They have their own religion, and being mountaineers, they are natural fighters. They form at best a difficult element in the mandatory problem of the French. A local chief named Atrach is their leader.

If the incident is isolated it is perhaps unimportant, but it must be connected with the general problem of the French, which has been manifested throughout Syria for several months.

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 8 (AP)—Authoritative information reaching here concerning the incidents in the Jebel Drus region, where French forces are reported to have been compelled by an attack by Syrian rebels to abandon the city of Suedia, sustaining many casualties, is that the French company was taken by surprise. Further trouble developed, it is added, when a French punitive column was obliged to turn back because of the nonarrival of a supply train. This train was held up by an attack on Syrian troops accompanying it.

Perfect calm prevailed everywhere. Make Up a Party—Enjoy the Cool Sail Down Boston Harbor to PROVINCETOWN

FLORIAN'S FIRST LANDING AT THE END OF CAPE COD
S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., daily at 8:30 a. m. (except Sundays and Holidays).
D. S. T. Music, refreshments, stationery.
Tel. Congress 1235.

MAYORS TO PLAN RATE OPPOSITION

Telephone Protests Increase and Some Changes in Service Are Proposed

The Mayors' Club of Massachusetts is to meet at Young's Hotel in Boston Monday to take such action as the members deem most practical in the way of protesting against the rise in telephone service charges and the changed classifications of that service.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the club which was held Thursday noon resolutions approving the attitude taken by Governor Fuller and Mayor Curley and calling for a general meeting of the entire membership of the club at Young's Hotel at 12:30, were adopted.

Protests on the part of telephone users in various parts of the State are increasing in vigor and determination. L. G. McDavitt, vice-president of the company, said last night that Saugus would probably be connected with Lynn in one exchange with two central offices.

Other officials of the company said that re-arrangement of the proposed service between Lawrence, Andover and Shawheen Village will also probably be made by the operating officials of the company. Other changes in closely joined communities are also probable.

FEZ, French Morocco, Aug. 8 (AP)—French flying columns are continuing their operations on various parts of the front, preparing the way for a decisive blow against the Rifians. Carried out by fresh troops, these operations are invariably successful. Flying columns have inflicted a notably severe check on the enemy in the Ouezzan region, northwest of Fez, the Rifians losing more than 300. Elsewhere the tribesmen show a certain amount of activity. They still hold all the villages on the Bi-bane Range and in the Dar Romich region, five miles from Taberant.

In the east, where the Touloua region, five miles from Taberant, beginning to abandon Abd-el-Krim, the Rifians are still loyal to him. The enemy is creeping through between posts in the region of Dar Kaid Medbeh.

FEZ, French Morocco, Aug. 8 (AP)—"Everything is quiet along the Moroccan front," said General Naulin, the French Commander-in-Chief, when he returned to Fez last night from a four-day inspection tour of the front line positions.

Replacements have now arrived in Morocco in sufficient numbers to permit of an almost complete replacement of the soldiers who have been bearing the Moorish attacks during the terrific summer heat.

MELILLA, Spanish Morocco, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Beni Hussen tribe has refused to add the French forces in fighting the rebels, claiming that it had to protect its live stock against threatened rebel attacks.

Forces from the French ships engaged in the sea blockade last night shelled the rebels coast in gasoline launches and captured several small rebel ships.

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON

Just figure that you owe a savings account a certain part of your income every week or every month, and keep this debt paid up.

Start a Savings Account Now

Next Interest Day Aug. 18

Deposits Over \$21,200,000

Surplus Over \$1,672,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

Manchester Leads Protest on Telephone Schedules

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 7.—Manchester will lead a fight against the proposed rate increase by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. A special committee of the city government has asked the 10 cities in the State and the Governor and Council to join in officially protesting a change in the rate schedule.

Vacation SPECIALS!
in MEN'S WEAR
English Broadcloth Shirts
Collars attached or separate
\$1.95-3 for \$5.50
White, Tan, Gray or Blue
SPECIAL
Pure Silk Hose
55c pr.
6 Pairs \$3.00
Exceptional Value
SUEDE LEATHER
SPORT JACKETS, \$10
Selected Skins—Gray or Tan
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
F. F. CHARLES EXTRA
Open All Day Saturday
McPherson's
117-119 HANOVER STREET
Opp. Portland St. BOSTON, MASS.

World News in Brief

Buenos Aires (AP)—Two Argentine men are engaged upon an attempt to reach New York by motorcycle, with sidcar, the machine being of American make. The travelers left Port Maderin, Patagonia, May 17, and recently passed through Buenos Aires. They intend reaching New York by crossing the Bolivian frontier at La Quiaca to La Paz, proceeding thence through Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Central America and Mexico to New York.

Oakland, Calif. (AP)—The Key System Transit Company here has adopted a pay-as-you-leave plan on its local cars to avoid congestion in downtown streets. Passengers are requested to find seats or standing room quickly when they enter and to hand over their fares on leaving.

Berlin (AP)—The first London bus has arrived in Berlin. It is introduced as an experiment and should prove satisfactory. 200 of them will be put in operation.

Virginia, Minn. (AP)—Constitutionality of the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Virginia is upheld by Judge Edward Freeman in a decision filed in district court.

Fewellhill, Wales (AP)—Addressing the American visitors to the Welsh Royal National Eisteddfod, Lloyd George said he looked forward to the time when the United States would join in a great confederacy of nations to impose peace in the quarrels of some nations of the world.

Knoxville, Tenn. (AP)—A petition for a temporary restraining order against Tennessee officials and others, enjoining them from enforcement of the Tennessee anti-evolution law, has been filed in Federal Court here by attorneys representing J. R. Wilson of Rhea Springs, a taxpayer.

St. Louis (AP)—J. G. Boone of Elktion, Ky., was re-elected for a third term as president of the American Retailers Association at the closing business session of the semiannual convention here.

Washington (AP)—Although there was a slight decrease in industrial employment throughout the country in July, the general employment system remained practically unchanged. The Labor Department attributed this change to a large increase in seasonal activities, which offset the industrial employment decline.

Milan, Italy (AP)—The police have announced the arrest in Genoa of the Communist and former Deputy Umberto Terracini and his Russian wife, and the seizure of a large sum of money, alleged to have come from Moscow, together with quantities of propaganda and a code book.

Nashville, Tenn. (AP)—Gov. Austin Peay has approved the appointment of Hugh D. Miser, geologist in the United States survey at Washington to become state geologist of Tennessee. Mr. Miser succeeds Wilbur A. Nelson who goes to Virginia to become state geologist and head of the department of geology in the University of Virginia.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

52 Boylston Street, Boston
Deposits Go on Interest

AUGUST 15

JOIN OUR VACATION CLUB

CHAS. P. DOLAN & SON

CHAS. P. DOLAN WM. C. DOLAN

AUGUST FUR SALE

One Year to Pay

Our August prices were never as low or our terms so attractive for dependable merchandise.
Stylish Fur Coats and Jackets in every conceivable style.
REMEMBER—Our money-back guarantee goes with every coat we sell.

Our Reputation Is Our Success—Guarding It Is Your Protection

\$15.00—Coats Relined—\$15.00. Everything Furnished, Remodeling, Repairing, etc. All Done in Our Own Sanitary Factory at a Great Saving.

110 Tremont Street, at Bromfield, Third Floor

One Minute from Park Street Over Kresge's New Store
Phone Congress 1124—Boston

EXPORT CLUB TO BOOM PORT

Boston Group Sees More
World Trade Through
"Personal Contact"

Expansion of the foreign trade of New England, is being planned by the recently organized New England Export Club, consisting of manufacturers and business men throughout New England who are interested in world trade. This winter regular meetings of the organization will be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Programs of value to those manufacturers in New England, who are just beginning to take an interest in export trade and desire to learn the fundamentals of the business, are being planned.

Meetings will also be devoted to definite statements by well known exporters regarding the more involved problems encountered in dealing with specific countries. A. B. Dodge, well known exporter and who has spent many years in the Orient, is expected to address one of the meetings. Several other members of the club are traveling abroad this summer and are expected to acquaint club members with their experiences.

The club, of which E. C. Johnson is president, also invites foreign buyers to take advantage of a new service, to be extended to them, when in New England. Introductions will be arranged for them, with interested

manufacturers in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Use of the facilities of the new chamber building is also offered foreign buyers. The club points out that by taking advantage of this offer, a foreign buyer may see the center of the manufacturing section of New England, meet in person the manufacturers, and have some time for himself for sightseeing.

REV. WINTHROP DRY CRUSADE ON Campaign Follows Indictment of 68 in Chelsea Case

Investigations of liquor selling in Chelsea and Winthrop are accelerating their pace since the arraignment of 68 persons, most of whom resided in Chelsea, on charges of violating liquor laws, earlier in the week. The Suffolk County Grand Jury is hearing testimony from witnesses from Chelsea and Winthrop, and has ordered an investigation of every place in town where District Attor-

ney O'Brien has alleged that liquor is being sold.

Trial of the indicted Chelsea residents, including Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley and members of the police department, is tentatively set for the fall session of the United States District Court, which convenes in the second week in September.

All those under indictment from Chelsea are expected to surrender at the federal court next week. Most of the principal offenders appeared yesterday, pleaded not guilty, and were held in \$5000 bonds apiece. If any do not surrender promptly, warrants which have been already drawn up will be served.

NEW OFFICES FOR LEGAL AID
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (Special).—The offices of the newly organized Legal Aid Society of Springfield will be opened Monday, Aug. 17, in the Community Welfare Building in Market Street, according to an announcement made by Judge Wallace R. Heady, president of the society.

THEMODYNE RADIO EXTENSION
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—It is understood that Themodyne Radio Corporation is negotiating for the acquisition of four additional plants, including one devoted exclusively to the manufacture of loud speakers. It now controls five plants, each said to be operating at a profit, with an aggregate of 1000 employees. Its 1925-1926 production is said to be 1200 sets daily.

Progress in the Churches

Lutherans of Rio Grande do Sul Province, Brazil, recently celebrated the centennial of the arrival in that country of the first German Lutheran immigrants. There are now reported to be 300 congregations of Lutherans in Brazil.

The new version of the Italian Bible which has been issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society was printed at the Oxford University Press from plates prepared in Italy, and is arranged with the local sections—the Psalms—as well as the Psalms—printed as poetry. The work of preparation was begun in 1906 at the expense of a great lover of Italy. This new version is based upon a modern Greek and Hebrew text.

Fifty young people's conferences are being held this summer in Presbyterian centers from New Jersey to the State of Washington. These meetings gather together for a week from 150 to 300 young people for study of the Bible, missions, and other church activities.

At the Illinois conference of the Luther League, in session at Long Lake, Ill., late in July, five scholarships of \$150 each were voted to be awarded to students of Augustana College, Rock Island, and two of \$100 each for students in the Chicago Lutheran Bible School, it is announced.

The English organization which is working for "A Christian Order of Industry and Commerce" has held another conference at Cambridge. Sir Francis Joseph, a coal-owner and ironmaster, who gave the opening address, pleaded for industrial councils and arbitration in all labor disputes. He advocated employers opening their books, so that workers might know what profit or loss they made.

Returning to London after a lengthy tour in eastern Europe, in the course of which he visited Estonia, Lithuania, and Russia, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke reported that in Russia the bounds of religious freedom were being widened. In illustration he mentioned that the sentences of exile passed some months ago on a number of Baptists had, with two exceptions, been quashed.

Efforts are being made to bring the general conference of the Methodist-Episcopal church to Washington, D. C., in May, 1928. The national congregational churches are to convene there on Oct. 20, and the Baptist northern convention is to hold its next meeting there in 1926.

A set of 22 electrically operated chimes are to be presented to St. John's Episcopal Church, North Adams, by Giles R. Tinker and Edward R. Tinker of New York as a memorial. The chimes, which will be operated from a keyboard at the console of the organ, will be dedicated and played for the first time on the evening of Dec. 24.

The 1925 Bible conference at Winona Lake, Ind., will open on Aug. 14 and continue through Aug. 23. Among the speakers are Dr. Henry Howard of Australia; Dr. Samuel Hughes of London; Dr. J. Lewis Davies, Leeds, England; and the Rev. John McNeil, Scotch preacher.

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. DAVIDSON
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Best and Perfection made over to latest fashions.
Fur coats repaired and new furs bought.
Furs stored and insured.
Fur garments made to order.
175 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

"—And I Had
the Money!"
I needed \$1000. I had it, too,
thanks to saving a little each
week. Now I can save more.

Interest Begins
AUG. 15
**East Cambridge
Savings Bank**

292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.

THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG

I was stretched out on the lawn late this afternoon and I got to thinking about the Boss going away on a long trip and leaving me at home and the more I thought about it the worse it seemed.

But I was interrupted suddenly and said hello-like to see me try to catch him.

Well he got his wish—and a good tussle too, when I finally caught him.

We were just about ready to quit when we discovered that the Boss was sitting on the front porch watching us and he said he'd be enjoying our fight so much so we were so we decided to have another tussle or two.

Finally though, it began to get dark and we started for our kennel. Well, Snubs, "I hope said that after sitting around enjoying your Boss, wasn't it? Of course I agreed with the silly fellow!

STATLER PROJECT BIDS CLOSE AUG. 17

Cost Estimated at \$4,000,000
—Hotel to Have 1100 Rooms

Bids on the Statler Hotel and office building project at Park Square will close in New York on Monday, Aug. 17, and preparation for the construction work will be made soon after, the F. W. Dodge Corporation announces.

As an aid to the building interests of New England, a complete set of plans and specifications of the project has been placed in the Plan Room at 77 Summer Street, which is maintained jointly by the F. W. Dodge Corporation and the Master Builders of Boston. The hotel portion of the building will contain 1100 rooms with baths.

Gentlemen's Hats
of Every Description
Cleaned, Blocked, and Retrimmed
HAND, the Hatter
44 La Grange Street Boston
Rear of Hotel Touraine

**Florida's
Villa Rica**
at
Boca Raton

Apply to
**GEORGE W. HARVEY
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About**
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Boca Raton



"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

Pocatello, Idaho
Special Correspondence
IN THE timbered sections of northern Idaho two young men who had been pals for years and owned adjoining land, captured a couple of cub bears while on a trip. They brought them down out of the woods and fenced them up together in a pen of considerable size. The two little fellows played and tumbled together, becoming quite as attached to each other and as inseparable as the young men themselves.

However, as time wore on a dispute arose between the two pals regarding a belt of choice timber that lay on the dividing line of their property. Trivial as this difference was at first, it progressed until a state of enmity existed between them. When it came to the breaking point each took his bear and went his separate way.

A year passed and the feud continued. It was then that a unique idea was conceived. It was to let the two bears, who by now would be strange to each other, settle the dispute, the victor's master to get the tract.

Accordingly the two men and their bears were brought together. The latter were turned loose in a ring. They approached each other with snarls and growls and when close together rose on their haunches. But then, contrary to expectation and bear habits, instead of battling they began to sniff and paw one another and ended by falling over and tumbling about in happy glee at the discovery of a long-lost brother.

Their two masters stood looking on in amazement and as they looked at each other the eyes of these two big timber men filled with tears and they came together in a handclasp of friendship and loyalty that has never been broken.

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence
BOY SCOUTS of this city have been hard at work building benches to serve as constant reminders of "good turns" in relieving those waiting for street cars from the necessity of standing at corners.

Scout officials after completing a survey of those waiting at various hours of the day for street cars, and the number of women found with children in their arms or carrying heavy bundles, inaugurated the bench-building program. Designs were prepared and blue prints sent to the various troops of the city. A systematic method of placing the benches and caring for them after they are placed is now being worked out.

**POSTAL RATE BOARD
HEADED FOR BOSTON**
Publishers and Merchants
Ready to Give Views

New England publishers and others interested in a revision of postal rates will have an opportunity to present their views before the special congressional committee investigating the effects of the new rates in various sections of the country at a public hearing in Room 413 of the Federal Building, Post Office Square, Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

At previous hearings held in Washington, Atlanta, Philadelphia and New York, publishers have testified their belief that the Post Office Department has lost money through the increased rates through a decrease in the volume of business, due largely to increased shipments of magazines by freight.

Questions submitted to business interests in preparation for the hearing include the following:
"Have you felt obliged to curtail your mail advertising campaign or your parcel post service?"
"Have you used other means of distribution such as direct delivery of catalogues, etc?"
"Are you diverting your parcel post business to the express service?"
"Has there been any noticeable effect upon your sales?"
"Do you feel that the present system of increases puts too much of a burden upon your business?"
"What recommendations have you as to how the additional revenue necessary for the postal salary increases can be obtained better than under the present schedule?"

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MOTION PICTURE USE OF ANIMALS IS QUESTIONED

(Continued from Page 1)

utmost regard for animals in the production of their pictures and wars their employees that any cruelty would make them liable to dismissal. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shares the view of The Christian Science Monitor that all pictures dealing with animals should teach the lesson of kindness. Indeed, the Royal Society is so convinced of the value of the moving picture as a means of inculcating kindness and stimulating interest in natural history that it has established a film production of its own for the provision of pictures which shall preach this gospel.

Distinguished humanitarians in Great Britain have given their opinions as to the value of the inquiry into the use of animals in motion picture production as carried out by the committee appointed by The Christian Science Monitor. Sir George Greenwood, a member of the council of the R. S. P. C. A., who did excellent work in the House of Commons in promoting legislation to put down cruelty, writes:

"Personally, I should, but films showing big game hunting and shooting of animals, but it seems to me difficult to lay down any general rule. Must not each show be considered on its merits or demerits, as the case may be? I joined strongly in the protest against the 'Rodeo,' and I am strongly of the opinion that any show of that character ought not to be allowed on the films. On the other hand, films showing animals and birds 'shot' by the camera by real nature lovers are not only delightful to see, but as you say, of great educational value."

Faked Pictures Harmful
Frank Lemon, honorary secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, who has done a most admirable work in stimulating in every possible way the interest of the British public in the protection of birds, and who with Mrs. Lemon was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the law prohibiting the import of the osprey and other plumage which is the cause of such cruelty, expressed his warm approval of the action of the Monitor in appointing a committee to inquire into the question of the use of animals in film production in America. He said:

"There is almost inevitably an unreality very manifest and very repugnant to nature lovers in the many faked pictures which are exhibited and which even if they are not the cause of actual cruelty suggest cruelty or indifference to animal life and therefore have a bad effect on the public thought.
On the other hand a moving picture shown in the open from real life and after much patient waiting may prove of the greatest interest and be really instructive. I refer to such a film as Captain Knight recently exhibited at the Polytechnic in London depicting birds in their nests and on the tree tops.
I have not heard of any cruelty to animals in the production of films," writes F. Stanley Jackson. "but I should, of course, strongly deprecate any production which was the cause of unkindness to animals."
Sir George Paish, whose work in the cause of humanity is well known, considers that the Monitor had performed a valuable service. He said:

"What I should like to see is the whole art of film production raised to a higher standard, not only by the elimination of anything suggestive of violence or cruelty to man or beast, but by making moving pictures a thoroughly clean and wholesome entertainment. I believe that we need to revise our whole conception of film production. As far as animals are concerned, moving pictures should have a positive ethical value. But I fear that as long as moving pictures are produced entirely for profit, there will always be the temptation to appeal to the baser instincts of human nature. We must therefore be on our guard against this."

**RAW COTTON EXPORTS
IN BOSTON INCREASE**

Exports of raw cotton from Boston during the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to 16,045 bales of 5,154,229 pounds, according to official statistics. The largest amount to go to any one country was 7364 bales of 3,834,520 pounds, which was shipped to England. Canada came next with 7452 bales of 3,833,516 pounds. The smallest shipment of the year to any one individual port was one bale to Hamburg, weighing 432 pounds. Bremen, however, received 692 bales of 350,827. A shipment of 100 bales of 52,046 pounds went to Genoa, Italy.

Special interest is attached to these figures because of the relative unimportance of Boston as a cotton exporting center. Most cotton exports go out from southern ports. Total exports of raw cotton, including linters, from the United States, in the fiscal year just ended were 8,204,941 bales valued at \$1,060,886,000, compared with 5,731,936 bales worth \$903,975,000 in the previous year. In both these years Europe took 87 per cent of the American cotton shipped abroad.

PROVIDENCE TO ENTERTAIN
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 8 (Special).—An entertaining organization perfected by the Knights of Pythias of Greater Providence has prepared to play host to 15,000 persons here next week when the bi-annual convention of the Imperial Palace of the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorrassan will be held. Sixty-three subordinate organizations with uniformed degree teams are expected to attend from near and distant parts of the United States and Canada. At the same time will be the convention of the auxiliary Nomads of Arrudaka.

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New Models and Materials
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COSTUME SUITS in the new plumage shades of Plover, Cuckoo, Grackle-Head, Falcon, Brown-Dove, Manakin, Queen Bird and Navy. All with fur trimmings.

\$95 to \$295

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\$29.50 to \$65

NEW FALL COATS for Sports and Travel wear. Linton Tweeds with fur collar and cuffs. New patterns in stripes and plaids. Fur trimmings of skunk, squirrel, fitch and raccoon.

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CARL SANDBURG GIVES READING

Poet Lectures to School of English at Bread Loaf, Vt.

BREAD LOAF, Vt., Aug. 8.—Carl Sandburg, author of "Chicago Poems," "Smoke and Steel," and others gave a lecture-recital before the School of English last evening. Mr. Sandburg is the last of the special lecturers. The list has included Fred Lewis Pattee, Marguerite Wilkins, Rolfe W. Brown, John Farrar, and Louis and Jean Urmeyer.

On Aug. 10 the classes in play production and stage design will give a play, "Tortures." This work is under the direction of Donald M. Oenslager, of Prof. George P. Baker's new Yale Dramatic School, and Miss Ruth H. Spoor. Both instructors are former members of the Harvard "47 Workshop."

On Aug. 11, Dr. V. C. Harrington will present the Caponacchi monologue from Browning's "The Ring and the Book." The presentation will be from memory and will be done in costume. The school will close Aug. 14, with the presentation of diplomas to five candidates for the degree of Master of Arts at the exercises that evening.

SUCCESSFUL FARMER HONORED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (Special).—Fred D. Rogers of Monson has been appointed to the board of trustees for county aid to agriculture, by the County Commissioners to fill the unexpired term of William H. Porter of Agawam. Mr. Rogers has been active in Springfield Pomona Grange and is a successful dairy and general farmer. His term of office runs to March 31, 1926. The work of the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service, which the trustees conduct, is carried forward in co-operation with the Hampden County Improvement League.

PROVIDENCE TO ENTERTAIN
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 8 (Special).—An entertaining organization perfected by the Knights of Pythias of Greater Providence has prepared to play host to 15,000 persons here next week when the bi-annual convention of the Imperial Palace of the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorrassan will be held. Sixty-three subordinate organizations with uniformed degree teams are expected to attend from near and distant parts of the United States and Canada. At the same time will be the convention of the auxiliary Nomads of Arrudaka.

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SUNSET STORIES

Ginko Finds the Shore

GINKO and Toby were two surprised little monkeys when John and Joan put them into the automobile that was already full of baggage and family. There was a nice little place for them in between a roll of coats and a suitcase, so they snuggled into it, and waited to see what would happen next. Everybody was talking about going to the shore, and they wondered what in the world the shore was. After a long ride the automobile stopped and the family and the suitcases and the wraps got out—but Ginko and Toby were out first of all! Here was a new home, a pleasant little cottage, and in the back yard was a small house for Ginko and Toby.

One day after they were all settled in their new home, Ginko thought he would follow John and Joan to see where they were going. They had such funny clothes on! John's was black with orange stripes. And what a queer hat Joan wore! She didn't have any hair, and she was wearing a towel. Ginko, following along behind at a safe distance, thought it was all very strange and he wondered where they could be going.

Presently they stopped where it was all sandy. Ginko hid behind a post. He noticed that all the people wore funny clothes and hats. What a queer world this shore world was! John and Joan moved farther and

farther away, and soon he could just see their heads. They were laughing. It must be fun, Ginko decided that he would start out and see what it was like, too. Soon his feet were damp, and then something cool and wet half covered him and almost knocked him down. Suddenly he got a taste of the water. Back to the sand he flew, spluttering and squealing.

"It must be the shore," he cried. "I don't like the taste of the shore." His chattering brought John and Joan out onto the beach, where they found a forlorn and comical-looking little Ginko, spluttering and dripping. He tried to tell them that the shore was no good, but they didn't understand his language and just laughed, so he flew back to find Toby.

Of course Toby was at home asleep. He liked to nap and let the cool breezes blow into the little house and find him. But Ginko liked better to go out and meet them and see what was going on in the world. "I've found out what the shore is, Toby," Ginko confided. "The dry part is fine, but the wet part is all salty—just taste this!" and he held out a little shell filled with drops of the salt water.

"You're right," said Toby as he tasted it. "That stuff is no good." "But there are many wonderful treasures in the dry sandy part," said Ginko. "Some cool day I'll go and see," agreed Toby.

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, July 30.—In America as in England there are clear-cut party divisions. But in France the group system prevails in Parliament. The result is that in the perpetual ebb and flow a prime minister may start his career on the Left and, owing to some fresh combination, end it a few months later on the Right. Such seems to be the fate of M. Poincaré, who has found himself deserted by the majority which served M. Herriot, but is kept in power because he has found a new majority on the Conservative benches. It is difficult to explain these movements to the Anglo-Saxon reader, but it is nevertheless necessary to bear in mind the strange state of flux in French politics and not to be misled by the loose employment of party names which do not correspond to actual conditions. The Socialists and many of the Radicals who were until recently the Government forces appear to prefer to go into opposition for a time.

Once more there is a Communist scare. It is pretended that the Bolshevik-inspired persons in France have greatly increased in numbers and are becoming a positive danger. The elections which have lately been held ought to have destroyed the fiction were it not to the interest of many people to create a complete misunderstanding about the situation here. The cantonal elections, like the municipal elections, resulted in the rout of the extremists. The extremists have everything in their favor. There is a good deal of discontent on account of the high cost of living. There is anxiety about Morocco. There are new taxes which are naturally unpopular. There are many other causes of complaint; but it is absurd to suppose that the Communists are ready to overwhelm France. They are an insignificant minority, and all attempts to convert them into anything more are misguided.

It is now certain that a serious attempt at debt funding will be made both in England and in America during the next few months. France has at last realized the need of a definite move in this direction. It has been borne in upon the country that its behavior has aroused suspicion. Although there has never been formulated by a responsible person any statement which could fairly be represented as implying repudiation, dilatoriness has been interpreted as a determination not to pay. The mere formal acknowledgment of the debt must clear away grave doubts, though it is hoped to obtain lenient terms. Meanwhile, there are arguments both for and against M. Caillaux's personal voyage to Washington.

The chief objection to such a visit is that a minister with plenipotentiary powers may be forced, if he is on the spot, to conclude a bargain against his better judgment. There is the pressure of environment, and it is difficult for him to refer back to a higher authority in his own country. It is a favorite argument often used in France that Mr. Baldwin, in negotiating a funding of the British debt, was placed at a disadvantage and was bound to accept Washington's terms or frankly face a rupture of negotiations. Had he remained in London, the British mission might have returned for instructions. Temporalizing would have been possible, and temporalizing is, after all, a diplomatic instrument. Think, too, of the greater influence that President Wilson might have had on the peace negotiations had he sat at home!

It is sometimes asked why M. Poincaré has fallen on silence. The answer is easy. This man, who has occupied a number of ministerial posts, who has been Prime Minister twice at critical moments, and who for seven years—the seven most important years of recent French history—was President of the Republic, sighs like Alexander the Great for fresh worlds to conquer. He wishes to become Bâtonnier—that is to say the Leader of the French Bar. In some respects this office is regarded

as greater than any he has filled. The Bâtonnier may not figure in the public eye like the President or the Prime Minister, but among his colleagues he is honored as no man in France is honored. The politician may owe his triumphs to intrigue; the Bâtonnier is elected by his peers for sheer merit. M. Poincaré does not forget that he is a lawyer and is daily in attendance at the Palais de Justice. But the lawyers as a profession do not look kindly on politicians in their midst. M. Poincaré will stand a better chance if he can keep out of the dust and turmoil of the political arena for two years.

The sentence passed upon Charles Maurras of two years' imprisonment for the most abominable letter of menace to the Minister of the Interior, M. Schrameck, will probably never be served; but it is not too soon that at least an appearance of severity was shown against Royalists who are not content with the philosophical statement of their case. The Action Française, edited by M. Léon Daudet and M. Maurras, indulges in unparliamentary language. There are no bounds to its violence. Probably no newspaper in the world has been permitted day in and day out to use such threats and to utter such incredible slanders. It is difficult to see how a party can be kept together by these tactics; and in fact the Royalists have been greatly weakened since they based their propaganda on physical force. In the old days it was a serious respectable party led by intelligent members of the French nobility. Today it has become a mere rift-ruff of ruffians existing on sheer terrorism. The odd thing is that M. Maurras is really a distinguished thinker and writer, while M. Daudet is, of course, the son of the gentlest of all French novelists, the unforgettable Alphonse Daudet.

The chief handicap which the French are under Morocco is the impossibility of crossing the French frontier into Spanish territory, even were the Spanish willing to give them permission. A pledge has been extracted from the Government to remain on the defensive. Thus Abdel-Krim possesses that essential factor in warfare—the initiative. He can attack when and where he pleases. If the French beat him off anywhere on the long line, they cannot pursue him; and in this mobile warfare he can always retreat to the sanctuary of the Rif. A check can hardly become a final defeat. From his harbor of refuge he can laugh at the French and prepare another blow. Moreover, if the French concentrate their forces they have loosely covered other points; and tribes which may be loyal while the French are present may become disaffected. That is the crux of the French problem in Morocco.

The relations between France and Spain are happily good, but it cannot be overlooked that France put on somewhat superior airs when the Spaniards were defeated in Morocco. The comparison between the tranquillity of French Morocco and of Spanish Morocco touched Spanish pride. Now the defeat of France seems to show that the Spanish armies were not as bad as was pretended, and constitutes a sort of vindication of Spain. Spain has had enough fighting in Morocco and is not anxious to rush into fresh adventures with France as an ally; while the French people do not desire to fight Spain's battles. Co-operation, therefore, has to be largely confined to the prevention of smuggling and to the common statement of terms of peace to Abdel-Krim.

OREGON STUDENTS EARN \$39,280
EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence)—A 50 per cent increase is shown in the amount earned by students working their way through the University of Oregon, according to the annual report of Mrs. Charlotte R. Donnelly, employment secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. A total of \$39,280 was earned by 332 men during the year, it was stated.

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Hand-made Filet Lace Window Panels
each . . . \$5.00, 6.50, 7.50 and upward

Hand-made Filet Lace Curtains
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Fourth Floor

Beautiful Oriental and Chinese Rugs remarkably low-priced for the August Sale

It takes years of expert training to develop a keen judgment of rug values, a knowledge of buying in the far-off places of the East where the rug-weaving tradition has been developed to highest perfection—such training and knowledge as to make this offering worth-while in every instance

When purchasing rugs at this Altman sale, good qualities are assured beforehand; it only remains to choose from a wide variety those which satisfy the individual taste

A New Assortment of
Chinese and Persian Rugs
size 9x12 \$197.00

Thirty New Chinese Rugs
size 10x14 \$290.00

Thirty-five fine
Mahajaran Sarouk Rugs
about 9x12 in size \$790.00

Small Persian Rugs ; ; \$34.50
Caucasian and Persian Rugs 39.50
Oriental Rugs and Runners 67.00

Large-size Oriental Rugs, some as large as 12x18 feet and 10x20 feet \$788.00

Fifth Floor

Extraordinary Concessions During the August Furniture Sale

—concessions so far below our usual fair prices that no connoisseur of furniture should miss this sale Those who seek distinction and charm in their surroundings, will find many unusually beautiful selections in this August Sale. There are individual pieces to give that priceless personality to a room, or entire suites for dining-room, living-room and bedroom, reflecting the creative work of master craftsmen

Fourth Floor

CARLSON STILL LEADS AT ROQUE

Chicago Man Finishes First Week of Competition With 192 Points

cial) C. G. Carlson, of Chicago, still holds his lead in the first division as the first week of the national request tournament comes to an end. Only one player remained to be played in the first division today to complete the round for the group of eight who played this week. The slight new arrival, Fred W. Wilson, of Chicago, national champion, was off his stride during the early part of the week and lost four out of five games. He was out of the tournament last afternoon, and defeated A. B. Argenbright, of Kansas City, and

pected to cause much trouble for the new entries, who are still on his schedule, and although the top promises to be a strong factor in the tournament.

In the second division four players are expected to be in the running. Pierce of Warsaw is leading with an average of 30 2-6 for six games. E. F. Moser of Warsaw is second with an average of 29 2-6 for six games. W. J. G. Moore of Warsaw is close second with an average of even 30. Joseph Hannan of Warsaw is third with an average of 28 2-6 for six games. Fourteen players are expected to appear in this division. The summary:

First Division	
C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 32;	P. J. Goodhue, Chicago, 32;

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32; A. W. Rounds, Chicago, 32; Barney Stoppel, Chicago, 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; A. P. Gendhus, Chicago, 18; A. R. Goss, Peoria, 11; 32; A. R. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32; A. R. Goss, Peoria, 11; 32; A. R. Goss, Peoria, 16; W. H. Hoggland, Peoria, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Peoria, 32; Second Division, Del. Dr. B. R. Censer, Wilmington, Del. 32; R. Swisher, Chicago, 18; Joseph Hanaman, Warsaw, 32; W. C. Roden, Chicago, 32; C. L. Luke, Peoria, 32; Eugene Brown, Peoria, 28; W. W. Wilson, Long Beach, Calif., 32; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 28; A. L. Goss, Philadelphia, 32; H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 7; Joseph Hanaman, Warsaw, 32; W. E. Allison, Chicago, 32.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Wen	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	75	36	348
Indianapolis	60	50	345
St. Paul	57	51	328
Minneapolis	57	55	309
St. Louis	53	56	481
Milwaukee	49	63	437
Wichita	47	67	375
Columbus	41	65	387

RESULTS FRIDAY			
Louisville 11,	Milwaukee 7		
Indianapolis 3,	Kansas City 2		
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TAMPA, FLA.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed.

NAVY OFFICERS TO MAKE STUDY OF OCEAN RADIO

Expedition Will Explore
Gulf of Mexico and the
Caribbean Sea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Why do radio waves travel greater distances over water than when propagated over land? Do radio waves travel under the surface of the ocean with the ease and speed that they race through the ether? Can radio be used to determine the depths of oceans?

Such questions as these, and more, will be answered, if attempts of the hydrographic office of the United States Navy Department are successful in its deep-water explorations in studying radio wave phenomena. This expedition, planned for next

summer, will explore the beds of the Gulf of Mexico streams and later the ocean currents of the Caribbean Sea will be explored.

The ship to be used on this ocean-exploring expedition will not only be equipped with elaborate radio transmitting and receiving equipment, but a scientific depth-finder will be employed in determining the depths of the ocean. This device combines the principles of radio and sound. That is to say, a radio oscillator creates an impulse which goes to the bottom of the sea and the time elapsing between the creation of the sound at the surface of the waters and its return from the bottom enables the operator to compute the depth of the ocean.

These natural scientific explorations will not only study radio wave phenomena but they will take into account the resources of the beds of the oceans—the mud, the fish, and other organisms. How does the Gulf Stream affect the climate of our eastern seaboard?—will be a question for consideration. And who knows but that the findings of this ocean-going expedition will reveal information on the subjects of static and thunderstorms and their relation to radio reception?

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 8
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
KCAU, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Harry Salter's orchestra.
7:30—Talk on Quebec's attractions. 9:30—Harold Leonard's Red Jackets.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (432 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Cory Corner for Boys and Girls—Uncle Dick. 7—Laurier Concert Orchestra. 8—Variety studio program; Laurier Dance Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (282.5 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance. 8—Orchestra selection by the State Theater Orchestra. 8:30—Dance selections. State Ballroom Orchestra, direction Lambert Brothers. 9:30—Dance music. Copple-Piazza Orchestra, direction W. Edward Boyd.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)
7 p. m.—Fourth of a series of articles from "The Living Age," by William F. Jacob. 7:30—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, symphony program, from Lewisohn Stadium, New York City. Rudolph Ganz, conductor. 8:30—Dance program by Ten Eyck Orchestra, Albany, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5:10 p. m.—Musical program; Vincent Lopez's orchestra.
WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)
6 p. m.—Nathan Abas' dinner concert. 7—Final baseball scores. 7:30—Dance music. 8:30—Stadium Concert, Rudolph Ganz, conductor. 9:30—Joseph Knecht's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Bert Robson and his society orchestra. 6:30—Merle Johnston, saxophonist. 7—Recital, T. S. Narbonne. 7:30—Bill Wiggins, pianist. 7:45—Louis Flansburg, violinist. 8—Bernard Shaw, pianist. 8:45—Popular program. 9:30—Jack Cohen, pianist. 10—Ernie Gold and his orchestra.

WNVC, New York City (226 Meters)
6 p. m.—Valentine Trio. 6:35—Marie Muller, soprano. 7—Ballad recital. 7:30—Piano recital by Herman Neuman. 7:45—Gordon's "Faust," performed by Municipal Opera Air Opera Company, Brooklyn.

WGSS, New York City (316 Meters)
6 p. m.—John Regan, sport talk. 6:30—Joseph Halligan, Irish tenor. 6:30—E. Florence Donovan, soprano in Adeline Patil program. 7—Dance music. 7:30—The Popper Viennese string trio. 8—Captain Longbottom. 8:30—Haydon Costermonger songs. 8:40—Charlotte Sanderson, Harpist.

WAGB, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)
12 p. m.—Special program of dance music.
WOR, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)
7 p. m.—Freda Foster, concert pianist. 7:15—Spanish program. 7:30—Sofia Goodman, violinist. 8:45—John Bradley Gombing talking on "Zanzibar." 9—Vocal trio. 9:45—Theo. Alban entertainers.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)
8 p. m.—Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, with soloists. 8:30—Vesella Band. 10:30—California Night Hawks' orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (325 Meters)
8 p. m.—Blowey's concert of the Fairmount Park Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Henry Hadley, conductor.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (469 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner music, Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's bedtime story and roll call. 8—Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, with prominent soloists from Atlantic City. N. J. 8:30—Song of the Surf, surf sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, picked up by a special microphone placed directly above the breakers at Atlantic City, N. J. 8:30—Vesella's Band, with prominent soloists, from Atlantic City, N. J. 8:45—The California Night Hawks, from Atlantic City, N. J.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Bible talk. 7—Washington orchestra. 7:30—Piano recital. 8:30—Sofia Goodman, violinist. 8:45—John Bradley Gombing talking on "Zanzibar." 9—Vocal trio. 9:45—Theo. Alban entertainers.

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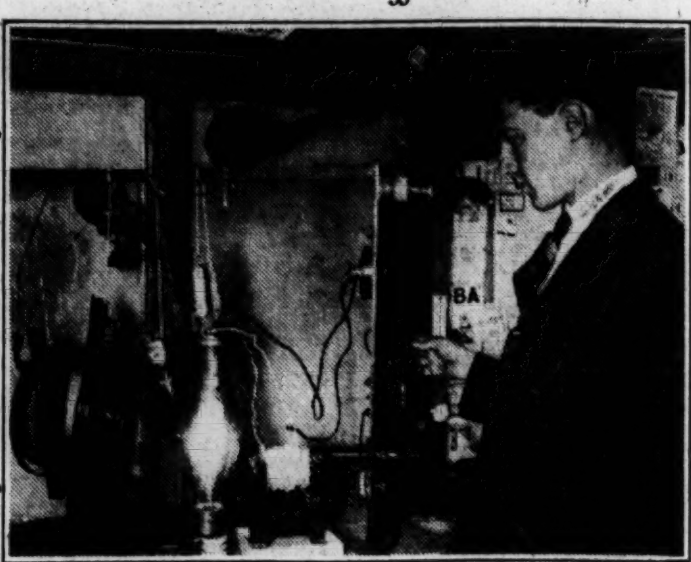
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RADIO

Odd, But Efficient



Kadel & Herbert

APPEARANCES are not always an indication of merit, even in radio. As an example, Edward M. Glaser, manager of the Hudson division of the American Radio Relay League, has assembled, in the crudest fashion, the equipment pictured above. With apologies to Kipling we might say this is composed almost of "a tube, a stick and a hank of string," not even the 250-watt German tube having a socket. However, when it comes to performance, that is another matter. Mr. Glaser, through his station 2BRB, has been in communication with almost every corner of the world, and is one of the best-known "hams" in the game.

terdenominational services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; music by Federation of Churches; address by the Rev. Thur. Billings Hunt; address by the Rev. D. S. McCurry, pastor, Wells Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6:20—Special musical program by Roky and his gang. 8:15—Goldman Band concert, from Hall of Fame, New York University Campus.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
10 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Manhattan.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)
3:15 p. m.—Community service, vocal and instrumental recital, St. James Episcopal Church. 8—Ambassador Concert Orchestra, Harry Lowenthal, director. 10—Orchestra selection by the Atlantic City High School, Arthur Scott Brook, city organist, and assisting artists.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (309 Meters)
9:45 a. m.—Morning service from Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia. 2:15—Musical services from the St. James Episcopal Church, Atlantic City, N. J.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
10 a. m.—Service from First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C. 3 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—Baseball scores. 7—Municipal Symphony Orchestra and Municipal Chorus concert, from the St. James Episcopal Church, Atlantic City, N. J.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
2 p. m.—People's radio church services. 5:30—Dinner concert. 6:30—Roky and his gang.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—One-hour concert by the Sylvan Trio, featuring Fannie Elizabeth Stoll, violin and director; Miss Myrl Christmas, flute; Miss Evelyn Kaiser, piano; piano solo, Miss Louise Towell.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)
7 p. m.—Orchestral program and stage specialties.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (345.5 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; address—Personal message from Roger W. Borden, statistical expert; the Toll-Me-Story Lady; music—Earl Coleman's orchestra.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (326 Meters)
6 p. m.—Rialto orchestra. 7—Gilbert Jaffy and his orchestra. 7:30—Speakers' hour. 8—Special program. 11—Arthur Hays and his organ jubilee.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Carl D. Green and his violin choir and other musicians. 8:30—Percy Boyle, baritone, and other Dallas musicians. 11—The Adolphus orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 9
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (354 Meters)
10 a. m.—St. Paul's Anglican Church. 4:30 p. m.—St. Paul's Anglican Church.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (473.5 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Roky and his gang. 8:15—Goldman Band concert.

WDBR, Boston, Mass. (361 Meters)
10:30 a. m. and 6:45 p. m.—Religious service from Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (350.5 Meters)
11 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 2:30 p. m.—From Parkman Bandstand—City of Boston Band concert. 6:45—Evening service from the Park Street Congregational Church. 8—From the Horseshoe Plaza, Newport Casino, Newport, R. I. 10—Concert by Conrad's Society Orchestra, relayed from WEAN.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (332.5 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program presenting George Leo Patterson in a series of talks on "Radio and Religion." Interlarded with organ music by Hilton Howell. 8:30—Vitala's orchestra, accompanied by Betty Podolsky.

WTCB, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
6:20 p. m.—Roky's gang. 8:15—Goldman Band concert.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
2 p. m.—"Sunday Hymn Sing" and in-

New York City; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
7 p. m.—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William D. Porter, C. S. B. of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

WAGB, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Von La Col Trio, piano, banjo, saxophone. 7:45—Thornton Fisher, sport talk. 8—Mrs. Eugene Baumann, dramatic soprano. 8:15—Raymond Maher, baritone. 8:30—Horace J. Taylor recitations, story and roll call. 10:30—Bensonians, dance orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Organ recital (request selections). Arthur Scott Brook. 6—Trio, dinner music. J. Leonard Lewis, director. 7—Final baseball scores. 7:45—Address: "Women as Bankers." Mrs. William Laimbeer, president, Association Bank Women of United States. 7:30—Dinner concert. 8—Concert orchestra. 9—Dance orchestra program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner music, Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6—United States Department of Agriculture, livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's bedtime story and roll call. WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—"Bob" Lawrence community hour. 8:45—Her Engagement Ring, play with music, by Mabel M. Stacy. 10—Vincent Lopez dance orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (380 Meters)
7 p. m.—Baseball scores of the American Association, American National and International Leagues. 8:45—Concert by the Tamburians Orchestra.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Uncle Kaybree. 7—Concert. 10—Dance music.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Century Orchestra dinner music. 8—Class recital under direction of Amelia B. Tool. 8:45—"Her Engagement Ring," play with music, by Mabel M. Stacy. 10—Vincent Lopez dance orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
7 p. m.—Musical program from theater.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner dance music by the Golden Pheasant Orchestra. 8—Instrumental hour by the Philharmonia. Walter Logan, director. 9—Studio program by selected artists. 10—Symphony Orchestra. 11—Dance program by Frank R. Wilson's Elucid Beach Park orchestra.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Goldman Band concert from New York.

WTAS, Elgin, Ill. (302.5 Meters)
8 to 10:30 p. m.—Concert by Purple Grackle orchestra and studio program.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)
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"Selective Antenna" Reduces Interference

By The Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Aug. 6
TERMINED by experts as revolutionizing the re-broadcasting of radio programs, a special selective antenna was placed in operation for the first time tonight by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Invented by Frank Conrad, assistant chief engineer of the Westinghouse Company, the antenna is designed to pick up only certain signals for a certain direction, eliminating interference from the booster station, a great source of intermixing heretofore, according to radio engineers.

The special antenna operated tonight was at KFKA, Hastings, Neb. Short wavelengths carried a musical program from KDKA, East Pittsburgh, to the western station. Here it was intercepted on the special antenna and there amplified and put on the air again at the same frequency or wavelength.

The antenna, said H. P. Davis, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, makes possible the amplification of radio waves without changing their form or frequency. "It is a real milestone in radio achievement," he said; "it provides the radio engineer with the thing he has been searching for: to realize his dream of making radio a practical, dependable method of communication over long distances which could not be accomplished without the use of so-called super-power."

Francisco produce news; baseball scores. 8—Educational program.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Baseball scores and stock market quotations. 6:30—"Y. Towne Crier" and amusement information service. 7—Rudy Seiger's concert orchestra. 8—Program under the direction of the American Legion. 10—Waldemar Lind and orchestra.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
6 p. m.—Courtney program. 7:30—Courtney program. 8—Abe Lyman's Coconut Grove orchestra.

ST. LOUIS SERVICE
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1 (Special)
—The regular Sunday morning service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be broadcast Aug. 9 by Station KFGA, The Principia, St. Louis. 241 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m. central standard time.

NEW YORK SERVICE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The regular Sunday morning service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Manhattan, will be broadcast Aug. 9 by Station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10 a. m. eastern standard time.

LANCASTER MILLS TO CLOSE
The Lancaster Mills of Clinton will close for one month Aug. 15 on account of business conditions. The usual 10-day vacation is included in the shut-down. The management has taken a substantial amount of business for the spring season which will permit the mills to run at high capacity after Sept. 15.

THE LECTURE BEGINS AT 7 O'CLOCK, eastern standard time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William W. Porter, C. S. B. of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of a group of ten Christian Science Churches in Greater New York, will be given in Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Manhattan, Monday evening, Aug. 10, and will be broadcast by station WMCA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Silver Tongue of Horace

THE whimsical reason given by Lamb for admiring Pope was the fact that he could pay the most beautiful compliments in the world; but the prince of all adulators and flatterers lived some sixteen centuries earlier on a little Sabine farm.

The odes and epistles of Horace deal with many subjects and are marked by the utmost versatility, yet the largest part of them are addressed to patrons and friends—to the mighty Emperor, Augustus, before whom

The fierce Sygambrian bends his brow;

to Maecenas, that most generous of patrons, who has become a name for the befriending of young poets; and to hosts of friends besides, some promised immortality by the poet's verse; as Censorinus

Rich cups, rare bronzes, gladly would I send;
Choice tripods from Olympia on each friend
Would I confer, choicer on none than you,
Had but my fate such gems of art bestowed.

But as the poet can make no such offering, he promises immortality won by

The grace of poets and their silver tongue.

Ironically enough, the world knows not Censorinus, save for this ode. His name is like the fly embedded in the glowing amber of the poet's verse!

Horace was one particularly adapted to be a poet laureate, before the days of official laureateship; in the true sense the ancients conceived of all poets as laurel-crowned! He possesses just the variety and ease and grace which the position requires—and often fails to command. There is, to be sure, no great depth of thought, no closely wrought philosophy, but when has such thought or philosophy been other than an impediment to a court poet?

In the first ode of the first book he states for us his ideal. It is addressed, characteristically to Maecenas—

Maecenas born of monarch ancestors,
Though some glory in Olympic strife,
some "love the camp, the clarion and joyous ring," his desire is far other than theirs—

To me the artist's mead—the ivy wreath
Is very heaven. . . .

O write my name among the minstrel choir,
And my proud head shall strike upon the sky.

This is the note that rings through all his odes—

Heaven approves
A blameless life by song made sweet.

In him we find the very incarnation

tion of that Greek ideal of the golden mean—the "nothing too much" of Socrates. It is not with him so much a moral precept, as an aesthetic one. His love of restraint, like that of the Greek sculptor, is a kind of ingrained good taste, a dislike of the showy or tawdry.

No Persian cumber, boy, for me
I hate your garlands linden-plaited
Leave winter's rose where on the tree
It hangs belated.

There was to his mind something vulgar (shall we say in modern parlance, bourgeois) in any sort of ostentation.

And so we come to the Sabine farm, which is the theme of so much of his verse, and has become for later ages a kind of symbol for chaste simplicity.

Carven ivory have I none,
No golden cornice on my dwelling shines.

Truth is mine and genius mine;
The rich nor comes and knocks at my low door;
Favored thus I ne'er repine
Nor weary out indulgent Heaven for more.

In my Sabine homestead blest.
Associated with this contentment and serenity of temper is the touch of Epicureanism which is best described by his own phrase "carpe diem" (enjoy the day). Since we provide only such as is sufficient for the moment, Horace would seem to say we must live and live fully in that present.

It is this quality of living in the present, perhaps, which makes Horace susceptible to the loveliness of passing things in nature. Ever he rejoices at the spring:

The touch of Zephyr and of spring
Has loosened winter's thrall
The snow is fled: the trees their leaves put on
The fields their green.

Your true Epicurean is never a lover of a winter, never enough of a philosopher to say with Shelley
O wind, if winter comes can spring be far behind!

Horace is not blind to the charms and richness of "many-tinted Autumn," nor the glow of summer, but he is not felicitous in conveying to us the mood

Of spring's first shiver, faintly heard
Through the light leaves, of lizards in the brake.

He loves the cool streams of green Tibur and the "tangled forest deep," and describes them with an impressionistic touch which seems to us essentially modern; but after all, we might realize that in all ages the artistic perception has worked after much the same fashion.

The Epicureanism of Horace is never of an ignoble type; it does not restrict itself to "sporting with Amoryllis in the shade." It has in it, paradoxically enough, a touch of Stoicism. The truly happy man, Autumans," nor the glow of summer, but he is not felicitous in conveying to us the mood

Again, we are conscious of the Greek spirit and picture, as Horace undoubtedly did himself, the athlete tingling with the joy of contest with his peers on the plains of Olympia. He must be firm and dauntless, unswayed by the frown on a tyrant's brow—

True virtue opens heaven to worth;
She makes the way she does not find.

It is interesting to note the sterner, more bracing side of Horace's nature. In our day we are apt to be a bit suspicious of the athlete, perfectly poised person (if indeed he exists today) and to sympathize rather with the radical, at least the enthusiast. Perhaps we are right.

With great changes to be effected, grave injustice to be righted, the Horatian temper is inadequate; but for the amenity, the calm joy of daily converse, for the contentment that comes from a heart at peace with itself, how much we might learn from that connoisseur in the art of fine living! At least we are glad to set aside a few moments of our leisure to the grace and clarity of his song, for, as he tells us,

To music care
Shall yield its sting.

C. F. B.

The Green Symphony

Who can count the greens displayed by a summer's day. The harmonies in the song of the wind are not more varied than the shades in the inaudible scale of color playing across the landscape.

From the shrill green springing up in the newly-mown hay-field, the eye turns for repose to the profound shadows of a wood. Vanished are the fragile tints of spring; undiscovered the warm tapestries of autumn. Here and there, a chestnut, the first to slip its fan-shaped cluster, anticipates the distant spring by again sending forth pale young leaves which lie cradled in the deep arms of summer.

Every cornfield has its particular tones of green: every tone beautiful and blending. Even so, it is hard not to long for the burnished gold of harvest evenings when the wheatfield is a very sunset in itself.

Soft as a cloud is the cool green of plant oats, gently rustling. Like cool, moving water the oats ripple beside the set and sun-baked plough-lands.

Encircling hedge-rows are sweet with honeysuckle twining among dawn-shaded roses; round hills are flecked with drifting cloud-green shadows. Presently you lose the green symphony before you in listening to the outpouring song of larks falling lavishly, like blessings, from the great dome above. Laus Deo!

Schipa Is Singing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Schipa is singing:
See the people press
Far forward, drinking in each tender tone.

The loved, familiar strains of "Cara Nome."
The old, old lullabies of regal Rome
Drift through the room on glistening wings of song.

Vanished the garish trappings of the hall;
Venetian islands beckon coaxingly
Calling one back to dreamy Italy:
Silent and swift black gondolas drift by.

While in the sky,
Above the Doge's Palace, Nero's Arch,
A golden moon rides a white, fleecy cloud.

Ah, do not speak aloud,
Let that rich voice sing on

Let that rich voice sing on

Pouring its golden message gladly
Until, by some delightful mystery
Naples is mine and ancient Padua;
Down memory's winding yesterday I see
The blue, still waters of Lake Como rise
To catch the deep reflection of the skies.

Ah, now the voice grows wistful,
Now he sings
The lovely lines of "Nina," yearningly,
As if he reached across the restless sea.

To the green shores of home—
The flower-flushed hills
Of distant Italy.
O glorious voice, sing on!

Eleanor G. R. Young.



Noon Hour in the Cuyahoga Valley

A Day With the Golden Treasury

I think a day with The Golden Treasury is a day when labor is apt to wear an honest face, and the rewards are in the round and surfeitless. Often I push aside in a fit of more or less honest petulance my theories of this and Psychologies of that, and sundry other Studies and Monographs, and slip a cheap edition of Palgrave into the sagging pocket of my old golf-jacket. I am a duffer at golf, but the loose hallmarks of the game suit my taste, and go out on to the uplands, and it may be climb the sunward slopes of Tinto to its mist-enshrouded "Tap." Go out, if you please, like Thoreau, determined to make a day of it. There, on the verdurous banks of Tinto if anywhere, is the place to browse on the Heliconian pastures, in company with and after the fashion of the nibbling tups and ewes.

After all, their methodical cropping and munching of the succulent blades of green grass is very regulative to observe; one cannot help musing—Gabriel Oak like—after their kind; and the taste of some of the pastoral lyrics in Palgrave seems to borrow the flavor of the herbal juice which the sheep feed so satisfyingly.

But my chief reason for the companionship of the Treasury is other: that—as Wordsworth perceived—"the common, unaided senses of man are not equal to the realization of the world." I must borrow—unless I am one of them—the spectacles of the poets. They gather together the stray gleams of my vision, circumscribe and concentrate the powers of my affection. They take the tawny hares, flaming geese, hyacinth patches, sombre pines, dappled sky, and "with brede ethereal wove," compose them into a picture that is literal and yet a figure, luminous with significance I should otherwise have missed. They reveal what shapes they are which haunt thought's wildernesses, shapes of tragedy, irony, unnumbered or scintillar-edged beauty. As I let my eye wander about me, from the bright watersmeet of tributary streams to Symington's russet woods in autumn glory, where

with chiming Tweed
The linwhites sing in chorus,
and then glance between the covers of my little green book, it is a case of "beauty making beautiful old rhyme," and who shall deny that something fragmentary but imperishable remains with me—it only until dusk—between

The beauty coming and the beauty gone?
And what to Shakespeare and Shelley may only have been imaginative experience becomes for me, as they distill it after long keeping in the wood, a spiritual experience.

It is not difficult, for example, to hear "the horns of Elford faintly blowing" as your heart swells with the music of the "Ode to the West Wind," while the elemental Aeolus stirs among the birks about you, and each tall tapering crest is stirred, and the eternal whisper heard.

And the eternal whisper heard.

Or so I imagine. For it is not at all

difficult to imagine, however handicapped you are in sensibility, when you have a volume of poetic imagery beside you clearly and beautifully embodying the ideas born in you of communication with nature, ideas untroubled until given substance and form in the felicity of exact poetic expression. But there is more in the Treasury's companionship than that; though indeed it is a great deal. Hear Emerson: "There is some awe mixed with the joy of our surprise, when this poet, who lived in some past world, two or three hundred years ago, says that which lies close to my own soul, that which I also had well-nigh thought and said."

This is where the Treasury comes in, a complementary channel to that by which nature's delight flows to us.

Sweet Robin sits on the bush
Singing so rarely.

But the expression of the rarity of the song so commonplace a bird—if any bird can be called commonplace—would have escaped us but for a Scott to articulate it. . . . So, at high noon, the "bee-loud glade," had not both Keats and Mr. Yeats moved us to accept its "magic murmuring."

L. A. Morrison, in The Adelphi.

Push-Carts

Push-carts, hand-carts, heaped with ends and orts,
Dodging under motor-truck, dray,
They are pompous galleons that sail for stated ports.

You are furtive caravels that trade where best you can.

They are mighty merchantmen that bowl before the breeze,
Bound for humming harbor towns where bales are bought and sold;

You're the little pinpoints that rove uncharted seas,
Bartering with savages for emeralds and gold.

Push-carts, hand-carts, lined along the curbs,
Bargaining and chaffering, what have you to sell?

Oranges and cabbages and aromatic herbs,
Fennel, spinach, celery, and artichokes as well;

Calicoes and handkerchiefs, slippers, toys, and tins,
Bedding, books, and cooking-pots, hats and chinaware,
Music-sheets and jewelry, stockings, ties, and pins,
Laces for the maiden's throat and ribbons for her hair!

Push-carts, hand-carts, slowly trundling home,
Tell me who your captains are—captains, ay, and crews?

Lively sons of Attica, swarthy sons of Rome,
Syrrians, Armenians, and heavy-bearded Jews—

Offspring of the mariners that sailed the purple fleets,
Jostled by the reckless wheel and spurred by the mule,

Hardy-souled adventurers, they cruise the city streets
Seeking still their heritage, the heritage of Tyre!

—Arthur Guiterman, in "The Mirthful Lyre."

Plazas of Chile

Of our slow, somnolent provincial life
Ye are the charm, O pleasant public squares,
Quiet, by old trees shaded, calm abodes
Of peace and silence, far from worldly cares!

'Tis the alea's hour; from moveless boughs
Thick perfumes to the earth descend in streams;
They creep along, grow fainter—subtly sweet,
They creep for the thoughts outspread their net of dreams.

The tiny dwellings, dwarfish, ruinous,
Their church's hardihood draw close around,
And in the silent evening from its tower

The bell with measured notes begins to sound.

An acolyte is in the belfry glimpsed;
A song sighs softly in the orchard near;
A court-yard gate creaks upon its broken hinge;
Hens cluck, a dog's bark echoes, sharp and clear. . . .

Of our slow, somnolent provincial life
Ye are the charm; old trees their shadows cast
On your cool pavements, tranquil public squares,
Ye refugees of silence and the past!

—Ernesto Montenegro. Translated from the Spanish by Alice Stone Blackwell.

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True Witness and False

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Mosaic decalogue, which has long served as the basis of mankind's ethical and moral code, there is no more definite command than the ninth. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Has the qualities both of directness and of brevity. False witness against one's neighbor as commonly regarded is misrepresentation of him, the telling of falsehoods regarding him. This, all agree, is dishonest and unchristian, below the ethical standards which society accepts.

There is, however, a deeper sense in this commandment, revealed through thoughtful study, which deserves careful consideration. It conveys a subjective as well as an objective obligation; that is to say, we are under specific obligation to tell the truth about our neighbor, but we also are under equal obligation to bear to him the truth about ourselves. To misrepresent one's self to another is obviously a discreditable and unethical act.

Christian Science is bringing to mortals a quickened sense of obligation, one to another, because it reveals the truth about man and his relationship with God. The problem of witness bearing, then, involves the question of bearing true witness about God's man, our true self, as well as the bearing of true witness about God's man, our neighbor. In naming the things which defile a man, Jesus included the bearing of false witness, and he said that it proceeded out of the heart; that is to say, false witness has a mental origin and is given expression only as the result of false thinking. Then it is thought which must, first of all, be corrected. How may this be done? By reversing our false concept of God and creation, including man; by denying the erroneous testimony of the physical senses regarding man, substituting therefor the truth about God and His likeness, man. This is not so difficult a process as it may at first seem, and it is one to which all should give attention, for progress Spiritward cannot be made or salvation won on any other basis.

We learn in the Scriptures that God made man in His own image, after His own likeness. Since "God is a Spirit," or Spirit, His likeness must be spiritual; therefore, Mrs. Eddy declares in the closing section of the "Scientific Statement of Being" in "Science and Health with Key to the

and stalls until we find the flowers. Here is a crowd of ladies, young, so-so, and some quite matronly, and all dressed in this same flamboyant finery of which I have spoken. They are grouped about an almost overpowering mass of blooms. Roses just now predominate. There is a satisfying solidarity about the bunches, a glorious abundance which, in a commodity so easily enjoyed, without ownership, is scarcely credible. I feel no desire to own these huge aggregations of odoriferous beauty. . . . Violets, solid patches of vivid blue in round baskets, elegant in dainty boxes, provide a foil to the majestic blazonry of the roses and the dew-spangled forest of maiden-hair fern near by.

"And what are those things at all?" demands my companion, diverted for a moment from the flowers. She nods towards a mass of dull-green affairs piled on mats or being lifted from big vans. She is a Cockney and displays surprise when she is told those things are bananas. She shrugs, and turns again to the musk-roses and forgets. But to me, as the harsh, penetrating odor of the green fruit, cuts across the heavy perfume of the flowers, comes a picture of the forms in distant Colombia or perhaps Costa Rica. There is nothing like an odor to stir memories. I see the timber pier and the long line of rickety opelated cars jangling into the dark shed, pushed by a noisy, squealing locomotive. I see the boys lying asleep between shifts, their enormous straw hats covering their faces as they sprawl. In the distance rise the blue mountains; behind in the motionless blue sea, I hear the whine of the elevators, the monotonous click of the counters, the harsh cries of irresponsible and argumentative natives. I feel the heat of the tropic day, and see the gleam of the white waves breaking on yellow sands below tall palms. I recall the mysterious impenetrable solitude of the jungle, a solitude alive, if one is equipped with knowledge, with a ceaseless warfare of winged and crawling hosts. And while my companion is busily engaged in getting copy for a special article about the Market, I step momentarily out of the way of a swarthy gentleman from Calabria, who with his two-wheeled barrow is the last link in the immense chain of transportation connecting the farmer in the distant tropics and the cockney pedestrian who halts on the sidewalk and purchases a banana for a couple of pennies.—William McFee, in "Harbours of Memory."

White Heather

A hillside of white heather
Dripping with ocean mist,
And miles of crumpled bracken
Red-brown and autumn-kissed.

Brown sheep that crowd and nibble,
Following the mountain rills,
And little piping shepherd-lads
Brown as the wind-swept hills.

Two stone mills high against the sea,
Like Biblical watch towers,
A walled sheep-fold, a herdsman's thatch
Drifted with heather-flowers.

The barefoot shepherd boys pipe loud
Upon their oaten reeds;
The ocean mist hangs on their clouts
Like strings of precious beads.

They care not for the dank sea-fog,
The gathering white sea-gloom;
They call their brown sheep down the crags
And disappear, sheep, song, and rags,
Swallowed in snowy bloom.

—Florence Wilkinson Evans, in "The Ride Home."

Triplet

In woodland vales
Anemones!
Across the swales,
In woodland vales,
Like silver sails
On hidden seas!
In woodland vales
Anemones!

—Herbert Gerhard Bruncken, in The Mincart.

Scriptures" (p. 468). "Man is not material; he is spiritual." Extraordinary statement! Of the greatest import to mortals! So compelling is it that when once grasped it changes the whole course of human experience. This fundamental fact furnishes the basis for all right concepts of man, as well as for all relations between mortals. It even gives a new meaning to witness bearing.

When the idea is once grasped that man is not material but spiritual, it will be seen that true witness of one's neighbor can be borne only upon that basis. How completely this changes one's point of view! Instead of seeing one's neighbor as, perhaps, a discordant and inharmonious or dishonest mortal, man is beheld in his true character as the child of God, spiritual, expressing the perfect qualities of divinity, and nothing else. Seeing our neighbor in this light bears true witness of him. Moreover, when one understands man's true selfhood as spiritual and perfect, he recognizes a new obligation upon himself to act in accordance with this conviction. Then will he undertake to represent to his neighbor, to all with whom he has relations, the ideal man. Thus will he bear true witness of himself as well. He will then in some measure truly express the qualities of God.

In discussing real manhood, on page 336 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "Immortal man was and is God's image or idea, even the infinite expression of infinite Mind, and immortal man is co-existent and co-eternal with that Mind." Since this statement is true and incontrovertible, true witness bearing, to be competent, must be in accord therewith.

On one occasion, as recorded in John's gospel, Jesus said to his disciples, "If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true. There is another that beareth witness of me; and I know that the witness which he witnesseth of me is true. The other than 'myself' to which Jesus refers could have been none other than God. And what God knew of spiritual man, His offspring, was the witness He bore regarding Jesus and all men. What was that witness? That man possesses no quality unlike Himself; that man is the expression and reflection of Deity, having no selfhood apart from God. This is true witness bearing, since it includes the true concept of God and His perfect creation, man.

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Music News of the World

A 'Custom Always of Afternoon'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON, July 23.—In LONDON, charity covers a multitude of madfests. To show the world what they can do—even if they cannot always do it—dancers, like actors and scene-shifters, must have a stage. Wood is a common commodity, but as the boards of a theater it becomes so expensive that for the privilege of dancing on it in the suburbs for one afternoon the cost, with other necessary extras, runs up to anything between £50 and £100. As the capital of budding Masses and Nemichnovas is usually limited to a "promising future," on which not even the kindest-hearted manager will advance them, the dancing position is an awkward one. Luckily—if that is the right adverb—there are other people always in urgent need of money: the directors of public charities. Union is strength, and from this joint impetuosity is born the Charity Matinee Dansante.

Sometimes it is difficult not to believe that the organizers would profit more if they invited their patrons to pay for staying away. But as the various dancing societies use the charity matinee for displaying their best pupils, the critic is thus enabled to spy out possible future stars and observe the signs, however far off and faint, of the coming of English ballet.

Out of a sheaf of recent invitations one chose an entertainment at the Shaftesbury Theater. The first reason was Miss Audrey Ashby, an exceptionally talented young English dancer; the second, a mime ballet, "In the Park," arranged and produced by Hugh Gee, with choreography by Flora M. Fairbairn and costumes by Charles Thomas.

"In the Park" To take the last first, the program of "In the Park" gave no hint that music is the essential basis of ballet, or that this particular ballet had any. One immediately thought of Sir Walter Scott's playbill—"which is said to have announced the tragedy of Hamlet, the character of the Prince of Denmark being left out." The omission was less drastic than that, however. Although his music remained inoperative, one quickly recognized the Russian composer, Sidoroff.

Scarcely was the curtain up before one became aware that Mr. Gee, in spite of the object lesson given twice daily at the Coliseum by Diaghileff, had evolved his ballet topsy-turvy-wise. He had attempted to make the aesthetic plant grow down to its roots—the music—instead of up from it. The result was a strange hybrid: a Russian root growing out of English leaves. But Mr. Gee should scrap the present version of "In the Park" and begin all over again with an English composer. The idea of his scenario is charming.

At the moment the air is hot with talk about English ballet, the substance of which, alas, is still hot air. What are our aesthetically unemployed dancers going to do about it? Of course, like other unemployed, they might march, or better still, dance to Hyde Park, escorted by a band and policemen. There, in mime, they could deliver eloquent speeches without words, and demand that as ballets are cheaper and last longer than battleships—besides being nicer



Miss Audrey Ashby in Chopin Prelude No. 17

premiere danseuse. Her dancing at the Shaftesbury Theater turned most of the critics into prophets. De Pachmann is reported to have said that he considers no piece fit for performance in public until he has played it 5000 to 7000 times to himself or to friends. The dancer's technical discipline is just as severe as that of the instrumentalist, if not more so, and the artistic risks are the same: an exaltation of mere technique and the loss of artistic individuality. Miss Ashby, who recently danced in Fokine's ballet at Drury Lane and with Massine at the Empire, has those quickening qualities which subtle technique to the service of an artistic aim. In a Chopin number and a polka by Poldini she made one realize there was once a meaning to that dear old overworked Victorian phrase, "the poetry of motion."

The prophet had another opportunity at the same matinee. There was a child, Connie Robey, who had only to listen to someone singing a song, and her facial expression and gesture made one completely forget the singer and everything else. Her power of getting "inside the picture" and "getting it over" is astonishing. The film producer who could find her a suitable setting would be a fortunate man.

A New Musical Theater for Turin

By ALFREDO CASELLA

ROME, July 13.—I SPOKE of the theatrical crisis which is troubling Italy at the present time, and which though apparently due to general conditions unfavorable to theatrical enterprise has its origin in a now distant past. Nothing is more misleading than to try to compare the status of the theater in modern society with that which the Court society of old enjoyed before the French Revolution. In those good old times, the theater was a luxury of the aristocracy, wholly dependent on the caprices of a monarch or a prince desirous of entertaining his Court. Which means that such a theater was free of today's problems—over-important singers, musicians' trade unions, state taxes, the necessity of putting on successful successes, etc. The old director had only to please his aristocratic master.

But in the nineteenth century the throwing open of the doors of the patrician theater to a triumphant democracy completely changed its character and function. The spectacle which in former days served as a recreation for gatherings of the leisured nobility is today played to a crowd composed almost entirely of people who have spent the day in an office or factory.

Competing Entertainments If one adds that the theater, previously limited to two musical and dramatic forms only, has for several years been in competition with new entertainments such as the variety theater, vaudeville, and the cinema (not counting the circus, where one often sees more genuine artists than at the opera), it is easy to realize what an enormous change has taken place in theatrical conditions during the last century. It is better to face the situation squarely and try to adapt to new conditions what is left of the old stage.

This is not the time to speak of another theatrical problem which deeply affects the financial question—I mean the difficulties of production. That will settle itself when there comes a poet of the new age who will give us a new dramatic formula, and who will not doubt be able to unite in a single and powerful synthesis all the different modern entertainments which I have mentioned—to our eyes the enemies of the musical theater, which tomorrow may become its best allies. One must fully realize that running a musical theater is one of the most speculative of enterprises. The public—it is useless to deny it—goes to the theater chiefly for amusement. Now, the formula of the light musical stage has been lost for some time, and it is not certain that it will be found again just yet. But every theater needs a solid financial support which can balance its deficits—assure not only its existence, but permit it to present the most experimental novelties.

Need of Subsidy This support—since the war has, with the great powers, doubt been with the last royal purse—can be provided only by the state or the city. This is what is done in Germany and Austria, and to some extent in France. But a different form of subsidy has been practiced in America—that supplied by the foresight and generosity of the modern aristocracy of industry and finance, which up till now, it seems to me, has given the happiest results. In Italy this last phenomenon has hitherto been unknown. Not that capital is lacking. Without possessing the wealth of older and historical nations, Italy none the less counts a certain number of people who could easily hold their own in an international competition of Mécèneses. But unfortunately their sense of responsibility has led the folk to give money for everything except music.

But in this circle, too, things are beginning to change. There is today

at Turin a wealthy man, keen-sighted and ambitious, who has in a few years managed to make Italy the second biggest producer of artificial silk, above the heads of England, Germany and France: Riccardo Gualino. And this genial Mida has an admirable understanding of the function of the capitalist in modern society. He has just acquired the theater in Turin, formerly the Teatro Scribe, erected about 1848, to rebuild and transform it into a completely up-to-date structure with a seating capacity of about 900.

The new theater will not only be luxurious, but—what is supremely important—will be fitted with the latest scenic and lighting devices. Every Sunday an excellent orchestra



ERNESTO HALFFTER ESCRICHE

tra, of which the conductor will be Vittorio Gui, is to give a symphony concert (40 players in all) with distinguished soloists, and guest conductors such as Mengelberg, Coates, and Purcell will be invited. The artistic direction of the theater—which will be called Teatro di Torino—is entrusted to the eminent critic, Guido M. Gatti.

The opening will take place toward the end of November next with a short opera season, during which will be played Rossini's "L'italiana in Algeri," and the "Ariane a Naxos" of Richard Strauss. There will follow a season of comedy with the company of la Gramatica. Then there will be a season of ballet and perhaps also music-hall performances, run on English lines. After that they finish up with a second operatic season in which it is intended to give for the first time in Italy the admirable "Sette Canzoni" of Francesco Malipiero.

When one thinks of the powerful and artistic advantages with which Mr. Gualino endows this theater, of the complete liberty given to the artistic direction, and, finally, of the new attitude which animates the enterprise, one can only be grateful for an inception from which international art in general, and Italian art in particular, must expect much, and which should—side by side with the wonderful effort made by Toscanini at the Scala—assure to the Italian musical stage that universal respect earned by its illustrious past

Ernesto Halffter Escriche

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

LONDON, July 21.—I HAD the opportunity, about a year ago, of referring to a wonderfully gifted young musician, 20 years of age, who lived in Spain and was the youngest of the new musical generation. Ernesto Halffter Escriche, notwithstanding his youth, is not only a very interesting composer who has already composed many works, although nearly all are unpublished, but he is also the conductor of a chamber orchestra which probably has no equal in Europe at

present time. With a few soloists of this orchestra, the Orquesta Bética de Sevilla, Halffter was invited to give a few concerts in London. I have not only been able to attend these concerts, but have also had a long talk with the young artist and become still more convinced that we should pay attention to his endeavors.

He is young in two ways, on account of his years and also owing to the natural cheerfulness of his temperament, notwithstanding his mature talent and the rather unfavorable conditions under which he started his musical career. Born of German and Spanish parents, he combines the constructive propensity of the German race with the keenness and reserve of the Spaniard; but it is striking to observe how in his appearance, his tastes and his temperament, it is Spain that predominates over his Teutonic antecedents, and when mentioning Halffter, it is to a Spanish musician that we must refer. Sitting at the piano, when he let me hear from time to time some of the works he has produced since his early childhood, Halffter confided to me a few details which I am going to relate.

"No one in my family was musical, except my maternal grandmother, a Spanish lady who was steeped in the then fashionable Italian operas and played the piano. It is from her that I got the musical aptitudes I possess and she alone urged me on in my earliest efforts. When about four years old, I started with the piano

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all alone and I had no lessons until I was 8. I remember playing, when I was 5, a transcription of the overture to "Tannhäuser" and composing music of the kind of the "Bride of Lammermoor." My parents, who had no taste for music and whose interests were foreign to any artistic career, had no wish to encourage my natural inclination, so much so that from the time I entered college up to the age of about 16, I was able to have music only on Sundays. Whilst the other members of the family went out for walks or to the theater, I spent my Sundays in playing the piano, trying, without any special method, to transcribe musical ideas which came to me. At that age I felt no doubts and I even composed Italian operas according to the Halffter then played to me a few works composed during this strange childhood, when music at the end of each week was to him like the promised land. No doubt, as one may well imagine, these compositions are simple, but all the same it is interesting to find them containing an already charming melodic feeling and constant attention to construction.

Hears Debussy Music "My first revelation of music in its contemporary form," said Halffter, "was during a visit from a woman friend of my parents, a fairly good pianist, who one day played at our house 'L'isle Joyeuse,' by Debussy. I felt really enchanted with it; a new world opened before me and revealed to me many things I endeavored to convey, however badly. This work by Debussy impelled me to renew my efforts. From time to time, very rarely, I found means to go to hear an orchestral concert. After hearing 'L'isle Joyeuse' I set to work writing a 'Marche joyeuse' for the piano, which shortly afterward I arranged for the orchestra."

Marche joyeuse, which has been played several times in Spain and even at Stockholm.

"I was still going to school and was not allowed to have any music; I could only devote my spare moments to it. One day a Hungarian pianist came to Madrid with an introduction to my parents, and gave a concert where he performed one of my first productions, 'Crepusculos.' This in itself was a piece of good luck, to have one of my works executed in public, but the best part of it was that, thanks to this Hungarian pianist, I was able to make the acquaintance of a musician who is no stranger to you; I mean Adolfo Salazar."

Adolfo Salazar, the young critic of El Sol de Madrid, one of the most penetrating and daring critics of European music, who was present at our interview at once said:

"I must tell you, Jean-Aubry, that at that time, Halffter, who was reading my articles in El Sol, found my views somewhat not too advanced and thought I must already have a long white beard."

Helped by Salazar Adolfo Salazar was not yet turned 30. The young critic and the young composer met, and Salazar with his usual generosity, notwithstanding his enormous amount of work, gladly devoted part of his time to help Halffter, who was still at college. He used to leave at 4 o'clock and go to Salazar's house, where works were being composed and studied and questions were discussed.

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With marvelous rapidity, Halffter was developing his talent, for all this took place in 1922. In three years Halffter has become a composer and conductor already famous in Spain.

"As you may imagine," said Halffter, "I have already felt a very keen admiration for Manuel de Falla, and Salazar could only add to that admiration. He mentioned me to de Falla and sent him a few of my efforts and de Falla encouraged me." (Halffter here showed me a manuscript at the foot of which I read "Bravo" and Manuel de Falla's signature.)

"In the course of one of his journeys from Granada to Madrid, I met de Falla, who took an interest in me, and I then went to Granada to study counterpoint, orchestration and orchestral conducting with him." This was at a time when de Falla had just completed "El Retablo de Maese Pedro" and was seeking an orchestra to perform his work. He was told that he would be unable to find one. He did not find one at Granada itself, but at Seville, and he brought together, one by one, a number of instrumentalists whom he trained and who executed parts of "Retablo" at Seville itself. This was a remarkable performance and the first of this work. After this concert and been given, de Falla and some of his musicians thought it would be really a pity not to keep the orchestra going and this is how was founded the Orquesta Bética de Camara de Seville, to which I shall refer particularly in an early article.

His First Program De Falla, who realized the assistance that could be obtained from Ernesto Halffter, did not hesitate to entrust to this boy of 19 the orchestra he had founded, and last year at Seville Halffter gave his first concert.

"And do you know," Halffter said to me, "what I chose for my first concert? A symphony by Haydn, pieces out of 'Ma Mère l'Oye' by Ravel, 'Pulcinella' by Stravinsky, Scarlatti's three sonatas orchestrated by Roland Manuel, and de Falla's 'El Amor Brujo.' If I had not been encouraged by de Falla, I do not know whether I should ever have dared conduct such a program. However, afterward we went to Granada, Barcelona, Alicante, Valencia, Saragossa, Bilbao, etc. I have given about 30 concerts with the Orquesta Bética, and sometimes eight hours in succession."

This young man, 20 years old, tells you all this as quietly as if it were the simplest thing in the world, and meanwhile he writes quartets, orchestral pieces, a "Sinfonietta" which has just been awarded the prize of the Concurso Nacional de Madrid, an opera-bouffe in one act, "El Amor Brujo" which is to be performed shortly by "The Bat" troupe of Ballet, and he is preparing a cantata conceived in an entirely new manner. He has neither the air of a child "prodigy" nor that of an elderly genius. He is simplicity itself, well balanced and full of fun. The musical world may expect a great deal from this young Spaniard, and I believe it will not have very long to wait.

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Summer Opera at Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

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Mme. Jeritta's impersonation in Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" attracted those who were evidently more eager for the melodramatic thrills of this piece than for artistic revelations. Mme. Jeritta first took the role in this opera at the Staatsoper over 10 years ago, but what was then an impersonation of charming girlish tenderness and poetry has meanwhile developed into a mere exhibition of stage tricks of the most obvious sort.

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The solo operatic novelty of the summer was heard not at one of the local opera houses, but on an improvised and somewhat makeshift stage erected in the Grosser Konzerthaus Saal. It was a Chinese opera entitled "Sang Po," the joint work of Rudolf Tiascal, conductor at the State Burgtheater, and R. E. Burgasun, librettist. The story of its origin is more interesting than the work itself; it was written while these two young Austrians were prisoners of war in Russia.

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STOCK PRICES HAVE FURTHER VIGOROUS RISE

Rails, Industrials, and Utilities Participate—Many New High Made

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Another display of aggressive strength was shown by today's stock market. Although a tendency to convert paper profits into cash and experimental short selling brought about occasional recessions of a point or two, the general list swept forward under the leadership of the high priced industrials, many of which were again buoyant.

Buying orders were spread over a broad list, but centered largely in the steel, equipment, motor and public utilities, many of which broke through to peak prices for the year. Buying of the rails was a selective character, establishment of new peak prices by Missouri Pacific preferred and Norfolk & Western being among the features.

Chesapeake & Ohio, Coca Cola and United States Steel Iron Pipe fell back on realizing. The closing was strong. Total sales approximated \$600,000 shares.

Bond prices moved within narrow limits in today's early half holiday session. Limited demand for Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5's carrying them to 107 1/2 in transactions of more than \$200,000 in the first half hour. Norfolk & Western convertible 6's lost a point.

Expectations of a favorable reorganization plan for the Virginia Chemical Company, to be announced next week was reflected in the firmness of these issues, advances ranging from 1/16 to 1/4 point.

Activity in foreign obligations again was led by Anton Jurgens 6's which added 1/4 to the 4 points jump yesterday. A sharp decline in the company's common shares in Amsterdam is believed to be responsible for the rise in the bonds as convertible bonds of the same company are convertible into common.

United States Government bonds were quiet.

**WATCHING RESULTS
OF BANK RATE CUT**

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 8.—Business interest continued to center on the possible effects of the lower bank rate. The first changes noted are higher prices for gilt-edged securities and a much lower Treasury borrowing rate. Yesterday the Treasury borrowed \$25,000,000 at 2 1/2 per cent, compared with 4 1/2 per cent a week ago.

It is believed that gold may flow to the United States, but the result would probably raise the American price level, thus equalizing the situation. It is also felt that the withdrawal of American funds from London in any large amount would not be a New York funds so easy that the Federal Reserve would probably drop, thus rendering unlikely any precipitous drop in sterling exchange.

**COTTON CROP OFF.
LATEST ESTIMATE**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—This year's cotton crop declined to the extent of 22,000 bales between July 16 and Aug. 1. The Department of Agriculture's Aug. 1 forecast of prospective production, issued today, placed the crop at 13,580,000 bales, compared with a forecast of 13,580,000 bales based on the July 16 condition.

Today's forecast compared with 13,580,000 bales announced a fortnight ago, on the condition of the crop on July 16, which was 764 per cent of a normal, indicating an average yield of 14 pounds. Production last year was 13,627,936 bales, the final acre yield was 157.4 pounds and the condition of the crop on Aug. 1, was 67.4 per cent.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co. says: The chief danger in the stock market today is the case of money and the evidence of prosperity. It is known that the withdrawal of a spirit of speculation that, if carried on at its present pace, will prove a serious danger to the business of the country. It is not, however, a sound, but the value put on many companies is not sound. It is not, however, a sound, but the value put on many companies is not sound. It is not, however, a sound, but the value put on many companies is not sound.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co. says: While speculative activity in the stock market has been very active, the evidence of prosperity is not so strong. It is known that the withdrawal of a spirit of speculation that, if carried on at its present pace, will prove a serious danger to the business of the country. It is not, however, a sound, but the value put on many companies is not sound. It is not, however, a sound, but the value put on many companies is not sound.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. Pr.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 Mo. K. T.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
100 Am. Red.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 N. Y. C.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
100 Al. Ind.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 Pac. P.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
100 Al. Ind.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 Mont. W.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
100 Al. Ind.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 Mo. P.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
100 Al. Ind.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 N. Y. C.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
100 Al. Ind.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 Pac. P.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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EDITORIALS

Significant premonitory warnings which indicate the relentless operation of economic laws already too long defied seem to remain unheeded by both Capital and Labor in the United States. The economic equilibrium of the world was upset by the disaster which was precipitated in 1914. As a result, the operation of established rules was for a time made impossible. There was no basis upon which values could be fixed. Production at any cost was the aim of the nations engaged in the supreme effort to win the war. The dollar, as a result, shrank in value as labor and commodity prices skyrocketed. There seemed to be an endless stream of money to meet the rising tide of prices. The designing profiteers took their toll unchallenged, while the workers, in self-defense, claimed their share as the price of their acquiescence in the general scheme of inflation.

But now, after the lapse of nearly seven years since the signing of the armistice, it would seem that the time has come for the realization that a process of readjustment should be encouraged. Yet on every hand there is apparent a determined and persistent effort to continue, as long as possible, a fictitious inflation of basic values and the consequent depreciation of the dollar. Opposed to this are natural economic laws whose operation cannot much longer be successfully defied. World competition, the great lever of values, is gradually compelling a revision of wage schedules in American industries. In the steel mills, in the cotton mills, and in other industries where the market price of the commodities produced is, in the end, regulated to a considerable degree by European labor, the wages of operatives are being gradually reduced, with a consequent lessening of the cost of production. It is the beginning of a revolutionary process, deliberate or rapid in its development, whose effects will inevitably become apparent in every branch of productive industry in the United States.

Apparently unmindful of the operation of this economic law, both the representatives of invested capital and the spokesmen for organized labor in some branches of productive industry are clamoring and striving to increase their nominal earning power. If successful in their efforts they are simply perpetuating an inflation process which by no possibility can benefit any except those who, by temporary fortuitous circumstances, are able to appropriate more than their legitimate share of a questionable profit.

While natural laws of competition may serve eventually to stay the rise in some businesses, there is not the same hope of restraint in the case of the growing number of natural monopolies. In the State of Massachusetts the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the holding corporation, has been successful in obtaining from the Public Utilities Commission an order authorizing an advance in rates estimated to yield an additional income of some \$8,000,000 annually. This constitutes a flat addition to the charge levied upon those using the service offered, without any corresponding additional benefits. The advance makes possible, theoretically, a continuation of a return of 8 per cent per annum to the holders of stock in this utility, despite the fact that such stock, even before the advance in rates was granted, was quoted in the open market at a premium of \$10 to \$15 above the par value of \$100.

Commuters residing in Westchester County and in Connecticut are stubbornly opposing the effort of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to advance commutation rates 40 per cent in their territory. Recent appeals by organized patrons of all the railroads in the United States to obtain from the Interstate Commerce Commission an order forbidding the imposition of a 50 per cent surcharge on all Pullman car fares have been denied. In the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania a strike is imminent because of the refusal of the mine operators to grant increased pay to the mine workers. In the building industry in nearly every large city of the United States the effort constantly is to compel the payment of higher wages and bigger premiums.

The question is, How much longer is this to continue? The breaking point is bound to be reached sooner or later. Selfish interest cannot forever control. There is a natural and compelling law of adjustment which finally will operate. Fictitious standards cannot always be maintained. The peoples and industries of the world are too closely related in this present age of progress to make possible anything in the form of national isolation. Tariff walls cannot be built high enough or strong enough to prevent the inflow of the products of foreign mills and factories.

The wise course is to facilitate, rather than impede, the working out of this natural process. There is no good reason why the people of New England, for instance, should be compelled to contribute an additional \$8,000,000 a year for an indefinite period to the holders of stock in a legalized natural monopoly. That is to say, it would seem as though holders of an investment so good that there is a premium of some \$15 on it should be asked to contribute to the expense by accepting something less than an 8 per cent annual dividend.

There is no apparent reason why those who crowd the suburban trains and the subway and surface cars of the cities should pay higher prices for the privilege of being part of a load which taxes the capacity of the service lines. There is no reason why an additional toll should be placed on every ton of hard coal while bituminous coal mines are producing a surplus of fuel. There is no reason why the cost of apartments and tenements should advance because of the alleged necessity of paying exorbitant wages to mechanics and builders and higher taxes to states and cities.

Economies must be practiced, both in public life and in the homes. President Coolidge has outlined a rational popular program. Some

such plan must sooner or later be adopted. The process will be voluntary or compulsory, according to the decision of the American people. The choice is theirs. But whichever course they elect they cannot indefinitely postpone the inevitable adjustment which the operation of natural economic laws will compel.

However one may account for it, there has been an unmistakable trend, during the last five years, toward the round-table method in education. The question and answer policy seems to have invaded the classroom to a marked degree. Even more, however, in the wider range of international interests, group discussion has become very much the vogue. The United States—and the world for that matter—were propagandized to the very extreme during and immediately following the war. It is heartening to discover that, in regard to many problems on which paid agitators have held forth to the confusion of everyone, there is now so definite a tendency to a brass-tacks understanding of facts.

In the United States the pioneer institution in this movement is the Williamstown Institute of Politics, now in session at Williamstown, Mass. Few questions of moment before the world have escaped the Williamstown discussions, and there have been no censorships to curb the fullest consideration of both sides of the issues involved. The large number of educators, diplomats and business men who have assembled there each year have threshed through to a real understanding many questions that are still spoken of only in whispers in the chancelleries of the world.

The Williamstown Institute, moreover, has blazed the way for similar undertakings in other places. Recently, in Honolulu an Institute on Pacific Problems endeavored—in round-table fashion—to get beneath many of the surface appearances of Far Eastern problems to a consideration of the fundamental factors making for peace or conflict in the Orient. At the same time, at the University of Chicago Institute of Politics, problems of international understanding have been under careful study. On a more intensive and extended scale the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, soon to be opened at Johns Hopkins University, will carry forward the same work.

It is not too much to say that this departure from a period of propaganda supremacy to one of round-table study in the field of international affairs is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. A real knowledge of the factors at work in the present-day world is, perhaps, the most essential basis upon which a peaceful world order can be built. That public interest in such questions is deep enough to give these institutes support and to lead newspapers to "cover" their proceedings in detail indicates how far we have come from the pre-war days of comparative international illiteracy.

Unquestionably a number of factors enter into the development of this round-table era. But of all factors, doubtless, the most outstanding is the new order of open diplomacy which the League of Nations has helped to usher in. Not that open diplomacy is completely master of the field as yet. Far from it. But the conference method—for which the League stands and which the League so successfully is sponsoring—is gradually coming to displace the old scheme of secret diplomatic machinations. For this achievement, however intangible it may appear to be, the Geneva organization deserves the tribute of even those who are skeptical of its influence in handling specific international questions.

Finally, there have been few times since the war when round-table study was so sorely needed in the field of foreign affairs as at present. With unrest in the Far East, the prospect that Europe has turned the corner into a more hopeful day, and the possibility of more active American foreign co-operation, the value of these discussions is apparent.

Perhaps because Ontario has no coal resources, the people were the more impressed with the necessity of retaining control of water powers, for public service rather than for private profit. The success of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission has more than justified the confidence of citizens who launched the movement for co-operative municipal ownership nearly twenty years ago. Although the Province has lately been passing through an industrial depression, there has been a considerable increase in the demand for hydroelectric power. In the annual report, recently issued, the chairman is able to describe it as "the most successful year in the commission's history."

More than 300 municipalities in the Province have a co-operative interest in the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission. Actually, the publicly owned power undertaking is an organization of partner municipalities, co-ordinated for action and operation through the commission. As trustee for the co-operative municipal enterprise, the commission generates or purchases electrical energy and transmits the energy to the various municipalities which can be economically reached by its transmission network. Each municipality owns its local distribution system and distributes the power to the individual customers in the municipality.

The rates to individual customers are sufficient to meet the cost of power furnished to the municipality by the commission, together with the cost of operation and management of the municipal distribution system. The commission collected from the municipal utilities and other customers for power sold, last year, a total sum of \$16,897,866.73. This sum covered all necessary fixed charges, paid operation and administration expenses, and furnished \$3,094,195.04 as reserve for sinking fund, renewal of plant, equipment and contingencies. After meeting all charges, the commission has a net surplus on the year's operations of \$725,708.55.

An increasing number of Ontario municipalities own their local equipment outright. They are free from bonded indebtedness. Public-spirited citizens have felt from the inception of the co-operative municipal plan that in the choice between service at equal initial rates, through a publicly owned property or a privately owned property, it would be cheaper and more advantageous to choose the publicly owned service, because even at equal rates they would be buying service plus the plant, whereas under private ownership conditions, for the same money, they would be buying only service. The rates for electricity in Ontario are, of course, remarkably low. For the average family of five, living in a comfortable home with plenty of light, it is more economical to cook with electricity than with gas or even coal. The coal range can be dispensed with entirely. Equipped with electric range, toaster, heater for bath and kitchen water service and, in some instances, an open heater for one room, as well as incidentals like ironing and vacuum-cleaning, the whole cost can be kept down to about \$7 per month. Ontario's investment in municipal co-operation is surely being justified.

The Round-Table Era

Awakening the Civic Sense

The ancient English city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has joined the ranks of the communities in different parts of the world which have founded civic societies or art commissions to hold a watching brief on matters affecting the beauty and amenities of their towns or cities. Thus further proof is afforded of the steadily awakening civic sense wherever men congregate. Indeed, what conscience is to the individual, so almost is a civic society to a city or community. A city council immersed in complex municipal problems very often cannot see so clearly the probable outcome of the course of action it pursues as the shrewd impartial observer.

When enlightened public opinion makes itself felt in matters affecting the welfare of the citizens as a whole through the medium of a civic society, then the city authorities will be helped by timely suggestions, advice or criticism. It is part of the objects of a civic society to bring into the life of the town dweller some of the natural beauty to be found in the life of the country dweller. It is the call of the beautiful which dwellers in cities must pursue. They cannot overlook the importance of environment, and herein is the reason for a determination to substitute the atmosphere of the garden city for the degradation of the slums.

The primitive instincts of man are for close contact with the things of nature. To be forever shut off from these, to be compelled by the force of circumstance to dwell among the ugliness and sordidness of many industrial cities, is the outcome of thoughtless industrial expansion. Happy the dwellers in that city whose authorities contrive its development, not piecemeal or haphazard, but along the lines of a well-considered plan. In such a city the housing and open spaces, the making of roads and the planting of trees are seen as parts of one co-ordinated plan. "I'll fares the land, to hastening ill a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

Turning to the annual report of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society, it is interesting to note that the work of the society has been divided under four main headings, each with its separate committee—i. e., town planning, ancient monuments, smoke abatement, and arts and amenities.

The town planning committee has drawn up a plan for the future development of the central portion of the city. This plan is at present under consideration by the city authorities. The smoke abatement committee has instituted an inquiry into the results accomplished in this direction by other cities and is taking steps to arouse in the individual citizen a sense of his responsibility in the matter and a desire to do his share in thinning and ultimately removing the pall of smoke which hangs over the city and (to quote the committee's report) "giving the sun, on those occasions when he does shine in our northern latitudes, a fair chance of showing what he can do."

There is work to be done in all communities by civic societies or art commissions.

Editorial Notes

In the Vancouver Star recently was a short editorial entitled, "Why Import at All?" It dealt with liquor importations into British Columbia. After quoting astounding figures relative to the fact that "British Columbia's Liquor Board and private liquor importers are racing neck and neck in the matter of liquor importations," it declares that all this liquor should be imported. And why? From moral considerations? Oh, no! Listen:

There are scores of kinds of wines, brandies and liquors that British Columbia can make just as well as any French, Italian or Spanish manufacturer. To develop a wine, brandy and liqueur industry in this Province is not a matter of a few weeks or a few months. Any such effort that aims to place its product on the shelves of the liquor stores in less than two years is foredoomed to failure.

That is planning for the future with a vengeance. But it is planning without reckoning upon the world-wide dry impetus, and there is an old saw about the best laid plans of mice and men.

Of more than slight interest is the report to be presented by a joint commission to the general convention of the Episcopal Church at New Orleans in October, in which, according to an Associated Press news item, spiritual healing is declared to be an outstanding fact of contemporary religious life. This report is further quoted as stating that the commission finds a rapidly increasing desire that the church confirm the belief that there is therapeutic value in the Christian religion. It is true that it adds that "faith in God and faith in the physician must be blended for the best results," with many other similar statements, all of which must strike those who recognize the omnipotence of divine Mind as extraordinarily inconsistent. But the fact that such a report has been prepared challenges the attention of the age.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The crisis in the mining industry, though temporarily averted, is by no means completely met, according to the general thought here. For the root of the difficulty is that, in any immediate sense, there is no positive solution. The trouble in the mining industry has drifted far beyond the point when, if only one side or the other would spring a point or two, it would be well.

The fundamental problem has been well stated by Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the architects of the Dawes plan, as follows: "You have got to find a compromise between what industry will stand and what human nature will stand."

The struggle between the Admiralty and the Treasury over cruiser construction has ended in a partial victory for the Admiralty. The original demand of the Admiralty was that five new 10,000-ton cruisers, of the size allowed by the Washington Conference, should be laid down every year for the next ten years. They were not to be additional cruisers, but "replacement" vessels to take the place of the existing cruisers which, according to the Admiralty, are rapidly becoming out of date and being replaced by more modern vessels in other navies.

Public opinion, I think, is a little mystified about the whole business. It will always not money for the navy, but it thinks it really necessary, for it knows that the existence of Great Britain depends, as no other nation's does, upon its being able to bring in its food supplies by sea.

But it wants economy. It wants peace with all its neighbors, it thought that all questions of naval competition had been ended by the Washington Conference for ten years, and it is suspicious lest any kind of new building might start the old fatal competition again.

For the moment, inasmuch as the new cruisers are replacement cruisers, it is acquiescent. But the issue

will probably come up again. It only shows that, sooner or later, the unfinished work of the Washington Conference ought to be taken up again.

The German reply on the security pact was gratifyingly moderate and conciliatory in tone. But it made it clear in political language that Germany was determined to refuse two at least of France's additions to her original proposal.

Germany will enter no pact if the Allies are to retain the right to take action to enforce the Treaty of Versailles or any eastern European treaties of guarantee, on their own initiative and responsibility and not as a result of authorization by the League of Nations or some other effective international procedure. Nor will she enter any pact which will not make possible the eventual revision of the treaties as they apply to eastern Europe and the eventual equalization of armaments between Germany and her neighbors.

The result of the negotiations, therefore, up to date has been to define very clearly where the three parties stand and to make it clear that the prospects of the pact being completed in the near future are much less bright than they were.

Great Britain is increasingly determined not to be dragged into far-reaching commitments in Europe, though she is still willing to give some guarantee to stability in the west. France is not yet ready to forgo that predominant position, as against Germany, which she gained in the Treaty of Versailles. Germany is unwilling to enter a pact unless she is put in a position of equality with her late enemies.

At one time it seemed likely that an early conference would be held between the French, German and British foreign ministers at which a practical treaty would be drafted for submission to their several parliaments. That conference now seems to be indefinitely postponed and the interchange of diplomatic notes will continue, a much slower and less satisfactory procedure, from the point of view of producing results.

But, as Mr. Chamberlain said not long ago, the very fact that these discussions have taken place has sensibly eased the political tension in Europe and that fact at the moment constitutes a noteworthy contribution to the cause of peace.

The Man in the Black Jacket

It is a small evening of listening silences and odd sounds. The bell up in the wooden belfry of the white frame church hangs like a pall, and two Japanese boys who have been fishing from the wharf declare they are going home. Their voices go in uneven leaps across the harbor. A man is sitting on a lobster trap by the shack of the boat builder, and is blowing a tin whistle. He is called Tom Wilkins, and is a grocer. He is a lean, putty-colored man, with a narrow back. He is wearing, among other things, a black jacket; out of his pocket is poking a green book from the circulating library—Pirandello's "Six Characters," in Italian. He sits and blows on his whistle, and the thin, halting, ironic sound wavers over the harbor between us.

This was peace after our skirmish at the hotel. A frail strawlike woman, a pink woman with yellow hair, and a sympathetic doglike Italian youth, all of whom seemed connected with the hotel in some way uncongenial to each of them, were disputing loudly when we arrived. We were greeted with suspicion, but finally the Italian youth was sent to the kitchen, the lady with the yellow hair declared she was going upstairs to sleep again, and hoped no other guests would come to the hotel, and the frail strawlike lady was left to look after us. "I love English people," she said as she fixed the mosquito blind into the window. Then she asked us to pay in advance! After which she seized all the keys and sent the Italian boy to remove all the books from the shelves of the lounge and lock them in another room! "I can't find my book anywhere," the boy complained.

"What's that one?" exclaimed the lady, pointing on a green book lying on the floor.

"No, that's not it. That's Longfellow's poems," said the boy.

"What? I don't know. Old Tom Wilkins was poking around here this morning," she replied as she went away.

The Italian youth took us by the back ways and alleys of the town, among the creaks and the weeds patches, to the garage, where he broke off the locks with a hammer and said the stables, the yard and the whole town were at our disposal as far as he was concerned. Now, the evening loom of light of New England hangs under the trees, green looms of shadow and light, glowing, sinking and rising. Mild shafts of rural sunlight dissolve and deflect on the roofs and avenues. Yellow lights are bled in the windows of the gray harbor houses and of the white houses of the town. It is a planless, fitful daubing of yellow light. The uprising sea presses into the harbor, heaped with new-colored waves, pulling across words and sentences of the conversation of the sailors on the jetties, and catching and swaying the yellow and white reflections of the houses into spirals and comet tails of light. Old men are sitting on the seats under the sycamores. They are lean, sinewy men with beards and stone-blue eyes. The murmur of their gossip is like the rising, sinking, twanging of insects under the woven gloom of the trees.

"Always readin' them foreign books instead o' workin'!" that young Italian fellow at the hotel," says one man. "Him and old Tom with his Longfellow poetry oughta run right along together, double harness," says another. The yellow ribs of a boat in the making, a fresh yellow

skeleton with the sky between its ribs, stands in the boat builder's yard, a creature of stocky ferocity, poking sturdily out of its scaffolding. All the day the builder's hammer has belabored it. The boat is a fresh, yearning thing with the tang of new wood in its bones and the spurring steel of new nails in its sides. It lies tilted up on its scaffolding above the skyline, above the roof of the boat builder's cottage. Below are older boats swinging at their moorings.

The man in the black coat plays another tune and walks away. I sit on the jetty and think of New England and of the ship and of the thin cedar tiles of this little town put awkwardly, planlessly, against the sky, and I try to get myself into this life and into this people. I think of Longfellow's poem about the building of the ship, not a great poem or a great ship as ships and poems go, perhaps, but like the walls of the frame houses—sparrow grass and modest, even lines like the level planks of the walls, light, planless emotions.

The church bell hangs like a pall again. There is a cool interior atmosphere about the town, something narrow like a pew, something kindly like a tree. All those New England writers of my boyhood come to memory again. Quiet Puritan Hawthorne, Emerson's unbraided Essays—sunlight under leaves; Thoreau with all the boughs of Massachusetts in his volumes; Whittier, called Greenleaf; Holmes, benevolent and philosophical—before I ever saw New England these serene and knowing Yankees had told me all. They wrote like men who lived in small white towns, who read on neat lawns, who tramped the coppice, who swam the heaped silver of the rivers, and who stood in those luminous avenues of shade. They had plunged their pens, as they had plunged their bodies, into the green of the steeped meadows, and the wind of the woods, into the clouds of green banked on the fields, the heavy damp green of the hills, the dry black green of the pines.

A four-master is standing off the harbor without an inch of sail to be seen. I see she has a lantern hanging like the yellow splash of a match.

"What's that vessel doin' there all this time, Snap?" comes a voice. It is Tom's voice, the voice of the man in the black jacket. "Dropped down here this mornin'. Sam and I sighted her last night off Lullabody's Cove. Guess she's been loading there at the quarry," says Snap. The black boat rides soundlessly, with no man aboard her as far as I can see. The man with the black jacket hums a bit and then begins irrelevantly, with emotion: "It was the schooner Hesperus That sailed the wintry sea—"

He walks to the boat builder's lamp and pulls the green book out of his pocket, to look up his beloved poem. He opens it mechanically as if knowing the page, the very line he wants. Then he stares at the page in consternation. "See!" he exclaims, holding the book at arm's length by the tips of his fingers, lifting his hat, and scratching his head. "Where did I get this foreign nonsense from?"

V. S. P.

The Week in New York

New York, Aug. 8

Ple "arrived" this week in Wall Street. In its more humble forms, of course, it has been there for many decades. This week, however, accompanied by all the blare of modern advertising, it reached the swivel chair of the mighty, figuratively, and attained to the dignity of being a factor in the world of finance. Its white apron, so long associated with nickels and dimes and quarters, was forsaken for the frock coat of millionaires. Arrangements were completed in the street for that highly desirable achievement, the mass production of ple, when the finances of a group of "factories" now supplying a part of the familiar and strident demand in cities between here and Chicago, were rolled together and sold in shares. It was all done, as the saying goes, in apple pie order, in such aristocratic language! No one would have believed an old friend could become so technically. It went to prove, however, the truth of the time-worn adage that the way to win a man is through his stomach, for the nearly \$2,000,000 worth of preferred and common stock were all sold before the advertisements announcing the offer appeared.

A thrill for posterity, which, at the present rate of discovery of things both old and new, ought to be more than welcome, is being prepared near here in the small village of Gilboa. Gilboa is to be, and in fact is being, sacrificed; not so much, it is true, for posterity, as for the more immediate purposes of the New York water supply; though the result is the same. Within a few months, what remains of the environment distilled there since 1760 will be sealed at least for the tenure of the present order of civilization, beneath 22,000,000 gallons of water. Not much beyond that environment will remain, for its framework, the 200 inhabitants, the houses and the church with its steeple, are all leaving, flicked away by the giant city below as it switches into position for still more growth. Towns have been razed before, however, and yet told tales about antiquity; who knows but that, after New York has learned to drink its fill directly from the clouds, Gilboa, resurgent, may find its dampened past become a well, forsooth, for dry history?

"Bagdad on the subway," as O. Henry called New York, is proving to be as prophetic as it was apt. Already it is possible to spend a comfortable day in the city without ever going on the street, and this week a new "largest office building in the world" was announced, which will be connected by underground passages with the subway and railway trains at Grand Central station. This newest inverted pocket of population, occupying a full city

block, and with seven stories underground in addition to the thirty overhead, will furnish 1,350,000 square feet of office space, which is enough to hold a reasonable townful of people if fitted in with the efficiency attained by the up-to-date filing systems. With its underground connections, it will form part of a subway group in which anything may be bought from a bond to a bath.

An improvement in transportation, somebody has said, is one of the most important factors in the progress of civilization. Whether the fact that a great many college youths are spending their vacations working on ocean liners this year will bring any improvement in transportation, may be open to question, but there are those who believe it will at least contribute to the advancement of civilization. The number of applicants from colleges, it is said, is unusually large, especially for jobs with the big passenger companies. They have helped to raise the percentage of native Americans on American ships from 50 per cent, which it was last year, to the present 56 per cent. Many of them, of course, have not gone to sea, probably, so much with the idea of improving ocean transportation as with the idea that it was already pretty well improved. However that may be, it all seems to promise an ever more luxurious future for American autography.

This being the soap box age of American history, the librarians of New York City, having become convinced, not without experience, that \$100 a month, or even less, is not elastic enough to make both ends meet, are following the logical and modern deduction from this discovery, and organizing to get more. Their increase must come through a vote of the city Board of Estimate, and through this body has not shown itself altogether unfamiliar with the idea of increasing salaries, many librarians have become convinced that one very easy way to have a debt of gratitude to the public is to have the right political party. The trustees of the library have recommended increases that would make the pay range from \$1392 to \$2656 a year; which, the librarians, feeling they could receive without becoming spendthrifts, propose to lift up their voices and claim. They might point out, too, that a debt of gratitude the public owes them for waiting so long to organize, if they had one in the days when labor troubles usually meant brick throwing, they would have had an overwhelming advantage with their stacks of books! Even today, however, there would be a goodly number of strong right arms to help them if they should feel called upon to throw out some forceful arguments.